

**PRACTICE IN  
ENGLISH**

**REFERENCE**

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# PREFACE

CERTAIN faults occur with distressing frequency in school compositions, and I have often felt the need of a series of exercises to which the offender could be referred for practice. The present collection has been made to supplement the usual text-books and to save the time of the teacher. It is hoped that it will be of use in the middle and upper forms of Secondary Schools, in Trade Schools, Continuation Schools, and in Evening Institutes.

The passages for punctuation, etc., are all from standard authors; the sentences for correction are taken either from contemporary writings or, occasionally, from compositions of my own pupils. No sentence has been specially composed to illustrate any particular fault. Although the exercises will be found useful in preparation for various examinations, questions already set have not been included.

A brief recapitulation of principles and model answers introduce each exercise.

P. H. R.



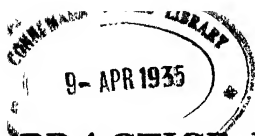


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# PRACTICE IN ENGLISH

## PUNCTUATION

WHEN talking or reading, we pause for a longer or shorter time at intervals in such a way as to make our meaning clear. In writing, these pauses are indicated by the use of various signs or punctuation marks. The necessity for these stops will be obvious when you have tried to read the later passages in which they are omitted.

### THE FULL-STOP OR PERIOD.

The Full-stop is used—

- (i) To mark the end of a sentence :

It is John's birthday. He is six to-day.

- (ii) After abbreviations :

Esq. (= Esquire), Yorks. (= Yorkshire), L.C.C. (= London County Council), i.e. (= *id est*, that is), cf. (= *confer*, compare), e.g. (= *exempli gratia*, for example).

### THE COMMA.

The Comma (,) marks the shortest pause we make in reading or speaking. It should be used only when it serves to make the meaning clearer. Its chief uses are—

- (i) After the Nominative of Address and the words *Yes, No* ; e.g. :

No, I shall not be there.

My Lords, the key of India is not Herat or Candahar.

- (ii) To separate words or phrases in apposition :

George, the elder, came in later.

The mounted highwayman, a marauder known to our generation only from books, was to be found on every main road.

*N.B.*—No comma should be used in phrases like the following

Alfred the Great ; William the Conqueror.



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(iii) Between two or more adjectives that precede the noun they qualify :

A huge, strong fellow.

A real, marketable, tangibly-useful possession.

A long, shrill, and peculiar whistle.

*N.B.*—But when the last adjective is in a closer relation with the noun than those preceding, the comma should be omitted :

Beautiful young girls.

A black velvet suit.

Two beautiful roan cart-horses.

The great oaken door.

(iv) Certain words like *however*, *perhaps*, *too*, *therefore*, *indeed*, are usually placed between two commas :

The prelate was, indeed, a striking and commanding figure.

The Romans, therefore, let it alone as much as they could.

(v) To separate the different members of a series :

There's still a crowd in the kitchen, and a crowd round the parlour table, profusion, confusion, kindness, poverty.

You are almost sure to find there some good piece of road, some building, some application of mineral produce, some improvement in farming practice, some reform of parish abuses, with which their names are associated by one or two generations after them.

*N.B.*—If the series is in pairs, the comma is placed after each pair :

Death comes to all—strong and weak, rich and poor, peer and peasant.

(vi) To indicate a parenthesis or interpolation :

Adam, you perceive, was by no means a marvellous man, nor, properly speaking, a genius.

The innkeepers, too, it was said, were not like other innkeepers.

(vii) To separate short co-ordinate sentences :

In the midst of it all he studied the classics line by line, he probed among rocks and mosses, he drew, he painted, he learned to lay bricks like a bricklayer, to shave a board like a carpenter, and to paint a house like a house-painter.

*N.B.*—When the sentences are separated by *and*, *or*, or *nor*, the comma is not always necessary :

He came and helped me.

He neither sings nor plays.

*But a comma is necessary in :*

Truth ennobles man, and learning adorns him.

(viii) A comma is also used to separate enlargements of subject and object, extensions of predicate, clauses and phrases of a sentence—but only where the sense makes it necessary. If in doubt, omit the comma :

At length, in spite of every difficulty and danger, he had accomplished his object.

His theory, which had been the scoff of sages, was triumphantly established.

But if, when the impeachment is concluded, a sentence is imposed, the King can exercise the prerogative of freedom.

The fold, situated in a hollow if possible, with the down rising on the east or north, is built as it were of straw walls, thick and warm, which the sheep soon make hollow inside, and thus have a cave in which to nestle.

*N.B.*—No comma should be used in the case of Adjectival Clauses that cannot be removed from the sentence without spoiling the meaning, or with Noun Clauses that are the subject, object, or complement of a verb next to them :

These yokes must be cut from boughs that have grown naturally in the shape wanted.

I will not pretend that he was an ordinary character.

That you have wronged me doth appear in this.

### Exercise I

Insert commas where necessary in the following sentences—

(i) The sailors themselves loaded aimed and fired without waiting for orders trying only to fire as often as they could and to land as many shells as possible upon the enemy.

(ii) To relieve the crews who were tried by continual boat work and heaving the lead in front of the ships they were allowed occasional halts at the islands where they amused and provisioned themselves with killing seals and penguins.

(iii) At last the man in a somewhat louder tone appeared to put a question to the woman who nodded her head affirmatively and in a moment or two produced a small stool which she delivered to him.

~~They~~ arose when they saw strangers and ramped upon ~~the~~ ~~under~~ ~~naws~~ and fawned upon Eurylochus and his men ~~who~~ ~~created~~ the effect of such monstrous kindness.

(v) The swine-herd Ho-ti having gone out into the woods one morning as his manner was to collect mast for his hogs left his cottage in the care of his eldest son Bo-bo a great lubberly boy who being fond of playing with fire as youngsters of his age commonly are let some sparks escape into a bundle of straw which kindling quickly spread the conflagration over every part of their poor mansion till it was reduced to ashes.

### THE SEMI-COLON.

The Semi-colon indicates a longer pause than that indicated by the comma, but shorter than that marked by a full-stop. It is generally used in longer sentences—

(i) To separate co-ordinate clauses, especially when the conjunction is omitted :

The old beggar still has his allotted corner by the kitchen turf ; the maimed old soldier still gets his potatoes and butter-milk ; the poor cottier still asks his honour's charity, and prays God bless his reverence for the sixpence ; the ragged pensioner still takes his place by right and sufferance.

(ii) To separate two contrasted or explanatory sentences. It is frequently used, therefore, before the conjunctions *but*, *otherwise*, *whereas*, *while*, *for* :

The sort of books must, in some degree, depend upon your pursuit in life ; but there are some books that are necessary to every one who aims at the character of a well-informed man.

No tribunal could bear a front of more imposing wisdom ; yet Columbus soon discovered that ignorance and illiberality may sometimes lurk under the very robes of science.

### THE COLON.

The colon is used—

(i) To introduce a speech or quotation (usually followed by a dash) :

Then he spoke again : " Men of Kent . . . "

The clerk, accordingly, read the Standing Order, as follows :  
" To prevent misunderstanding . . . "

(ii) Before enumerations (usually followed by a dash) :

The following are strong verbs :—run, sing, find.

(iii) Between two co-ordinate sentences when the second is a natural extension of the first, depending on it in sense, though not in construction :

He was idle, penniless, and fond of pleasure : he learned his way early to the pawnbroker's shop.

Let them be enlisted also for the labour that feeds : let them be counted, trained, fed, dressed, praised for that.

## Exercise II

Insert semi-colons or colons where necessary in the following sentences—

(i) His hands were long fair and well-proportioned the wrist-bones peculiarly large and strong and the arms remarkably well-shaped and brawny.

(ii) He had thin silver bracelets upon his arms and on his neck a collar of the same metal bearing the inscription Wamba the son of Witless is the thrall of Cedric of Rotherwood.

(iii) He caused laws to be passed restricting sheep-farming but these laws were generally disobeyed.

(iv) We may say that there are three kinds of such persons those who are willing and can find no suitable employment those who are unable to work at all through age or infirmity and those who are unwilling to work the idle rogues and vagabonds of society.

A NOTE OF INTERROGATION (Question Mark) is used instead of a Full-stop at the end of a *direct* question—

Are you ready ?

Where are you going ?

N.B.—The question mark should *not* be used at the end of an *indirect* question—

He wants to know if you are ready.

Tell me where you are going.

A NOTE OF EXCLAMATION is used after interjections and sentences or phrases expressing emotion—joy, fear, surprise, etc. ; e.g.—

Poor boy !

"Hear him ! Hear him !"

"Order ! Order !"

The King is dead ! Long live the King !

INVERTED COMMAS (Quotation Marks) are used at the beginning and end of a quotation. If the statement is interrupted by the introduction of the words, "he said," "he continued," etc., inverted commas must be used before

and after the words interpolated. The first word of the quotation must begin with a capital letter, and a comma must be placed after the word preceding the quotation—

"Let me tell you how to get on in the House of Commons," said Disraeli.

The famous saying of Drummond, the Irish Under-Secretary, "Property has its duties as well as its rights," has been given as, "Prosperity has its duties for which it fights."

"When gentlemen cease to be returned to Parliament," said Lord Beaconsfield, "this Empire will perish."

"That," said the Speaker, "is hardly proper language to use."

A quotation within a quotation is enclosed within single inverted commas—

"I am entitled to call 'Hear, Hear!'" he went on. "Yes, I have a right to call 'Hear, Hear!' after every sentence."

BRACKETS are used to mark off a parenthesis. Double dashes are also used for the same purpose:

But this was too much even for the duke, who had the manliness then (he had very little at most times) to remark that Englishmen were not accustomed to treat ladies in that manner.

It seems that centuries ago the Chiltern Hills—a portion of the high lands of Buckinghamshire—being covered with timber, afforded protection to numerous banditti, and it was the duty of the Steward of the Chiltern Hills—an officer appointed by the Crown—to protect the inhabitants of the neighbouring districts from their depredations.



### Exercise III

Re-write the following passages, inserting full-stops, capital letters, commas, etc., where necessary—

1. (i) the europeans were hardly less amazed at the scene now before them every herb and shrub was different from those which flourished in europe the soil seemed rich but bore few marks of cultivation the climate even to the spaniards felt warm though extremely delightful the inhabitants appeared in the simple innocence of nature entirely naked their black hair long and uncurled floated upon their shoulders or was bound in tresses on their heads they had no beards and every part of their bodies was perfectly smooth their complexion was of a dusty copper colour their features singular rather than disagreeable their aspect gentle and timid

(ii) the kindred of ulysses are few i have no brothers to assist me in the strife but the suitors are powerful in kindred and friends the house of old arcesius has had this fate from the heavens that from of old it still has been supplied with single heirs to arcesius laertes only was born from laertes descended only ulysses from ulysses i alone have sprung

(iii) cuff on the contrary was the great chief and dandy of the Swishtail seminary he smuggled wine in he fought the town boys he had his top-boots in his room in which he used to hunt in the holidays he had a gold repeater and took snuff like the doctor he had been to the opera and knew the merits of the principal actors he could knock you off forty latin verses in an hour he could make french poetry they said even the doctor himself was afraid of him

(iv) slowly and cautiously she stretched out a paw and tried the bough it was a stiff oak branch sound as iron instinct taught the creature this it crawled carefully out on the bough growling savagely as it came gerard looked wildly down he was forty feet from the ground death below death moving slow but sure on him in a still more horrible form his hair bristled the sweat poured from him he sat helpless fascinated tongue-tied

(v) you did not think we should be so sorry as we are I know or you would never have gone away you are too good your father sits and sighs till my heart aches to hear him he cannot hold up his head for grief and yet he only did what he thought was right perhaps he has been too severe and perhaps I have not been kind enough but God knows how we love you my dear only boy don looks so sorry you are gone come back and make us happy who love you so much know you will come back

## 2. Passages introducing question marks—

(i) What is the charm of his verse of his style and humour his sweet regrets his delicate compassion his soft smile his tremulous sympathy the weakness which he owns you love for him is half pity you come hot and tired from the day's battle and this sweet minstrel sings to you who could harm the kind vagrant harper whom did he ever hurt he carries no weapon save the harp on which he plays to you

(ii) what is the matter are you hurt what was it who was it where is he what was he like with a great many encouraging expressions and assurances of safety were the first words Joe poured forth but poor little Dolly was so breathless and terrified that for some time she was quite unable to answer him and hung upon his shoulder sobbing and crying as if her heart would break

(iii) could he prove anything could he even begin to allege anything with the confidence that the links of thought would

not break away would any believe that he had ever had a mind filled with rare knowledge busy with close thoughts ready with various speech it had all slipped away from him that laboriously gathered store was it utterly and for ever gone from him like the waters from an urn lost in the wide ocean or was it still within him imprisoned by some obstruction that might one day break asunder

### 3. Passages introducing quotations—

(i) Then one lifted his head suddenly and cried what use in wandering for ever. Let us stay here and rest awhile. And another let us row to the shore and hear the words they sing. And another I care not for the words but for the music. They shall sing me to sleep that I may rest.

(ii) Where are these brutes your enemies said I. There they lie sir said he pointing to a thicket of trees my heart trembles for fear they have seen us and heard you speak. Have they any fire-arms said I. He answered they had only two pieces one of which they left in the boat. Well then said I I see they are all asleep it is an easy thing to kill them all but shall we rather take them prisoners.

(iii) Gentlemen said I do not be surprised at me perhaps you may have a friend near when you did not expect it. He must be sent directly from heaven then said one of them very gravely to me and pulling off his hat at the same time for our condition is past the help of man. All help is from heaven sir said I but can you put a stranger in the way to help you for you seem to be in some great distress.

(iv) Was it the girdle of Venus inquired the prettiest of the damsels which makes women beautiful. No answered the stranger. It had formerly been the sword-belt of Mars and it can only make the wearer valiant and courageous. An old sword-belt cried the damsel tossing her head. Then I should not care about having it. You are right said the stranger.

(v) But enough of Christmas and its gambols it is time for me to pause in this garrulity methinks I hear the questions asked by my graver readers to what purpose is all this how is the world to be made wiser by this talk alas is there not wisdom enough extant for the instruction of the world and if not are there not thousands of abler pens labouring for its improvement it is so much pleasanter to please than to instruct to play the companion rather than the preceptor.

(vi) The girls were amazed at the command but I repeated it with more solemnity than before surely my dear you jest cried my wife we can walk it perfectly well we want no coach to carry us now you mistake child returned I we do want a coach for if

we walk to church in this trim the very children in the parish will hoot after us indeed replied my wife I always imagined that my Charles was fond of seeing his children neat and handsome about him you may be as neat as you please interrupted I and I shall love you the better for it but all this is not heatness but frippery these ruffings and pinkings and patchings will only make us hated by all the wives of our neighbours no my children continued I more gravely those gowns may be altered into something of a plainer cut for finery is very unbecoming in us who want the means of decency.

(vii) How many of the enemy were taken he did not know as it was impossible to perceive them distinctly but fourteen or fifteen at least that's well cried Nelson but I bargained for twenty and then in a stronger voice he said anchor Hardy anchor Hardy upon this hinted that Admiral Collingwood would take upon himself the direction of affairs not while I live Hardy said the dying Nelson ineffectually endeavouring to raise himself from the bed do you anchor.

(viii) A walking tour should be gone upon alone because freedom is of the essence because you should be able to stop and go on and follow this way or that as the freak takes you and because you must have your own pace and neither trot alongside a champion walker nor mince in time with a girl and then you must be open to all impressions and let your thoughts take colour from what you see you should be as a pipe for any wind to play upon I cannot see the wit says Hazlitt of walking and talking at the same time when I am in the country I wish to vegetate like the country which is the gist of all that can be said upon the matter.

(ix) Soon after his marriage according to an obscure story he was offered the continuance of his employment and being pressed by his wife to accept it answered you like other women want to ride in your coach my wish is to live and die an honest man if he considered the latin secretary as exercising any of the powers of government he that had shared authority either with the parliament or Cromwell might have forborne to talk very loudly of his honesty and if he thought the office purely ministerial he certainly might have honestly retained it under the king but this tale has too little evidence to deserve a disquisition large offers and sturdy rejections are among the most common topics of falsehood.

#### 4. More difficult passages—

(i) I was astounded the prefect appeared absolutely thunder-stricken for some minutes he remained speechless and motionless looking incredulously at my friend with open mouth and eyes



that seemed starting from their sockets then apparently recovering himself in some measure he seized a pen and after several pauses and vacant stares finally filled up and signed a cheque for fifty thousand francs and handed it across the table to Dupin the latter examined it carefully and deposited it in his pocket book then unlocking an *escritoire* took thence a letter and gave it to the prefect this functionary grasped it in a perfect agony of joy opened it with a trembling hand cast a rapid glance at its contents and then scrambling and struggling to the door rushed at length unceremoniously from the room and from the house without having uttered a syllable since Dupin had requested him to fill up the cheque.

(ii) How often on their journey did the widow remember with a grateful heart that out of his deprivation Barnaby's cheerfulness and affection sprang how often did she call to mind that but for that he might have been sullen morose unkind far removed from her vicious perhaps and cruel how often had she cause for comfort in his strength and hope and in his simple nature those feeble powers of mind which rendered him so soon forgetful of the past save in brief gleams and flashes even they were a comfort now the world to him was full of happiness in every tree and plant and flower in every bird and beast and tiny insect whom a breath of summer wind laid low upon the ground he had delight his delight was hers.

(iii) He was if his own words could be credited a person of some importance who dared to defy the danger of those officers and informers before whom all ranks at that time trembled nor was he likely as Julian conceived without some strong purpose to subject himself to such a masquerade as the present which could not be otherwise than irksome to one whose conversation proclaimed him of light life and free opinions was his appearance here for good or for evil did it respect his father's house or his own person or the family of Bridgenorth was the real character of Ganlesse known to the master of the house inflexible as he was in all which concerned morals as well as religion if not might not the machinations of a brain so subtle affect the peace and happiness of Alice Bridgenorth.

(iv) What are the essential characteristics of the spirit of our nation not certainly an open and clear mind not a quick and flexible intelligence our greatest admirers would not claim for us that we have these in a pre-*eminent* degree they might say that we had more of them than our detractors gave us credit for but they would not assert them to be our essential characteristics they would rather allege as our chief spiritual characteristics energy and honesty and if we are judged favourably and positively

not invidiously and negatively our chief characteristics are no doubt these energy and honesty not an open and clear mind not a quick and flexible intelligence openness of mind and flexibility of intelligence were very signal characteristics of the Athenian people in ancient times everybody will feel that openness of mind and flexibility of intelligence are remarkable characteristics of the French people in modern times at any rate they strikingly characterize them as compared with us I think everybody or almost everybody will feel that I will not now ask what more the Athenian or the French spirit has than this nor what shortcomings either of them may have as a set-off against this all I want now to point out is that they have this and that we have it in a much less degree.

(v) To be a good member of parliament is let me tell you no easy task especially at this time when there is so strong a disposition to run into the perilous extremes of servile compliance or wild popularity to unite circumspection with vigour is absolutely necessary but it is extremely difficult we are now members for a rich commercial *city* this city however is but a part of a rich commercial *nation* the interests of which are various multiform and intricate we are members for that great nation which however is itself but part of a great *empire* extended by our virtue and our fortune to the farthest limits of the east and of the west all these wide-spread interests must be considered must be compared must be reconciled if possible we are members for a *free* country and surely we all know that the machine of a free constitution is no simple thing but as intricate and as delicate as it is valuable we are members in a great and ancient *monarchy* and we must preserve religiously the true legal rights of the sovereign which form the key-stone that binds together the noble and well-constructed arch of our empire and our constitution.

(vi) One mast was broken short off six or eight feet from the deck and lay over the side entangled in a maze of sail and rigging and all that ruin as the ship rolled and beat which she did without a moment's pause and with a violence quite inconceivable beat the side as if it would stave it in some efforts were even then being made to cut this portion of the wreck away for as the ship which was broadside on turned towards us in her rolling I plainly descried her people at work with axes especially one active figure with curling hair conspicuous among the rest but a great cry which was audible even above the wind and water rose from the shore at this moment the sea sweeping over the rolling wreck made a clean breach and carried men spars casks planks bulwarks heaps of such toys into the boiling surge.

(vii) As Dante the Italian man was sent into our world to

embody musically the religion of the middle ages the religion of our modern Europe its inner life so Shakespeare we may say embodies for us the outer life of our Europe as developed then its chivalries courtesies humours ambitions what practical way of thinking acting looking at the world men then had as in Homer we may still construe old Greece so in Shakespeare and Dante after thousands of years what our modern Europe was in faith and practice will still be legible Dante has given us the faith or soul Shakespeare in a not less noble way has given us the practice or body this latter also we were to have a man was sent for it the man Shakespeare.

(viii) Lords and commons of England consider what nation it is whereof ye are and whereof ye are the governors a nation not slow and dull but of a quick ingenious and piercing spirit acute to invent subtle and sinewy to discourse not beneath the reach of any point the highest that human capacity can soar to therefore the studies of learning in her deepest sciences have been so ancient and so eminent among us that writers of good antiquity and ablest judgment have been persuaded that even the school of Pythagoras and the Persian wisdom took beginning from the old philosophy of this island.

(ix) L. Sylla when he commanded Rome raised Pompey after surnamed the great to that height that Pompey vaunted himself for Sylla's overmatch for when he had carried the consulship for a friend of his against the pursuit of Sylla and that Sylla did a little resent thereat and began to speak great Pompey turned upon him again and in effect bade him be quiet for that more men adored the sun rising than the sun setting with Julius Caesar Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest as he set him down in his testament for heir in remainder after his nephew and this was the man that had power with him to draw him forth to his death for when Caesar would have discharged the senate in regard of some ill presages and specially a dream of Calpurnia this man lifted him gently by the arm out of his chair telling him he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till his wife had dreamt a better dream.

(x) So great was his terror lest through his own fault or that of his men any violence or profanation should be offered to the holy oxen that even then tired as they were with the perils and fatigues of the day past and unable to stir an oar or use any exertion and though night was fast coming on he would have had them re-embark immediately and make the best of their way from that dangerous station but his men with one voice resolutely opposed it and even the too cautious Eurylochus himself withstood the proposal so much did the temptation of a little ease

and refreshment ease tenfold sweet after such labours prevail over the sagest counsels and the apprehension of certain evil outweigh the prospect of contingent danger.

[The following passages consist of dialogue: arrange suitably.]

(xi) I am quite charmed said the father rising and walking slowly to and fro stopping now and then to glance at himself in the mirror or survey a picture through his glass with the air of a connoisseur that we have had this conversation Ned unpromising as it was it establishes a confidence between us which is quite delightful and was certainly necessary though how you can ever have mistaken our position and designs I confess I cannot understand I conceived until I found your fancy for this girl that all these points were tacitly agreed upon between us I knew you were embarrassed sir returned the son raising his head for a moment and then falling into his former attitude but I had no idea we were the beggared wretches you describe how could I suppose it bred as I have been witnessing the life you have always led and the appearance you have always made.

(xii) The swine turned Normans to my comfort quoth Gurth expound that to me Wamba for my brain is too dull and my mind too vexed to read riddles why how call you those grunting brutes running about on their four legs demanded Wamba swine fool swine said the herd every fool knows that and swine is good Saxon said the Jester but how call you the sow when she is flayed and drawn and quartered and hung up by the heels like a traitor pork answered the swine-herd I am very glad every fool knows that too said Wamba and pork I think is good Norman-French and so when the brute lives and is in the charge of a Saxon slave she goes by her Saxon name but becomes a Norman and is called pork when she is carried to the Castle-hall to feast among the nobles what dost thou think of this friend Gurth ha it is but too true doctrine friend Wamba however it got into thy fool's pate nay I can tell you more said Wamba in the same tone there is old Alderman Ox continues to hold his Saxon epithet while he is under the charge of serfs and bondsmen such as thou but becomes Beef a fiery French gallant when he arrives before the worshipful jaws that are destined to consume him Mynheer Calf too becomes Monsieur de Veau in the like manner he is Saxon when he requires tendance and takes a Norman name when he becomes matter of enjoyment.

### IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.

Careless punctuation often leads to misunderstanding, sometimes to amusing mistakes, and sometimes to serious

errors. Take, as an example, the following sentence from a poster in the New York Subway—

“We have been requested to ask our passengers to throw newspapers, wrappers from chewing gum and candy and other refuse into the receptacles on the station platforms.” (Quoted from *English*.)

What was to be thrown into the receptacles? Wrappers from chewing gum, wrappers from candy, and other refuse (besides the wrappers mentioned). But, as the sentence stands, it classes chewing gum and candy as refuse and says that wrappers from three different kinds of refuse were to be thrown into the receptacles provided. By inserting a comma after “candy,” the sentence expresses what was meant—

. . . wrappers from chewing gum and candy, and other refuse . . .

The following example is more serious. A short time ago, the first reports of a speech of the King of Italy to the Italian Parliament read thus—

Italy has obtained by the war some of her natural frontiers, but not all. Her aspirations have been considered on all sides in a spirit of justice.

What the King actually said was—

Italy has obtained by the war some of her natural frontiers, but not all her aspirations have been considered on all sides in a spirit of justice.

The insertion of the full-stop after “all” completely altered the meaning.

## Exercise IV

1. Point out in what way the following sentences are ambiguous, and how you would punctuate them according to the two meanings they may be given—

- (i) No price too high.
- (ii) Military service requires little prayer to God, and a strict attention to the orders of a superior.
- (iii) The Prime Minister did nothing. That was peculiar.
- (iv) Miss —— will sing till death in the Wesley Hall to-night.

(v) If the army was to be saved by hook or by crook a way must be found to suspend hostilities.

(vi) All submarines not handed over to be destroyed.

(vii) That that is is that that is not is not is not that it is.

2. Punctuate the following passage correctly—

If we offend, it is with our good will.

That you should think, we come not to offend,

But with good-will. To show our simple skill,

That is the true beginning of our end.

Consider, then, we come but in despite.

We do not come as minding to content you,

Our true intent is. All for your delight,

We are not here. That you should here repent you,

The actors are at hand ; and, by their show,

You shall know all, that you are like to know.

## PARAGRAPHS

A PARAGRAPH is a collection of sentences dealing with a particular portion of the subject in question. For each new thought, begin a new sentence. For each new topic, begin a new paragraph. Each new paragraph should begin a little to the right of the margin.

As each paragraph deals with a particular topic, it should contain one main idea, each sentence following logically after the one previous and leading gradually to a climax. To avoid monotony, care should be taken to vary the form and the length of the different sentences. Note how these points are carried out in the following paragraphs : to prove that unity of aim has been achieved, assign a title to each paragraph—

This is an article for the reader to think of when he or she is warm in bed, a little before he goes to sleep, the clothes at his ear, and the wind moaning in some distant crevice.

" Blessings," exclaimed Sancho, " on him that first invented sleep ! It wraps a man all round like a cloak." It is a delicious moment certainly—that of being well nestled in bed, and feeling that you shall drop gently to sleep. The good is to come, not past : the limbs have been just tired enough to render the remaining in one posture delightful : the labour of the day is done. A gentle failure of the perceptions comes creeping over one :

the spirit of consciousness disengages itself more and more, with slow and hushing degrees like a mother detaching her hand from that of her sleeping child ;—the mind seems to have a balmy lid closing over it, like the eye ;—'tis closing ; 'tis more closing ;—'tis closed. The mysterious spirit has gone to take its airy rounds.

It is said that sleep is best before midnight : and Nature herself, with her darkness and chilling dews, informs us so. There is another reason for going to bed betimes ; for it is universally acknowledged that lying late in the morning is a great shortener of life. At least, it is never found in company with longevity. It also tends to make people corpulent. But these matters belong rather to the subject of early rising than of sleep.

Sleep at a late hour in the morning is not half so pleasant as the more timely one. It is sometimes, however, excusable, especially to a watchful or overworked head ; neither can we deny the seducing merits of "t'other doze,"—the pleasing wilfulness of nestling in a new posture, when you know you ought to be up, like the rest of the house. But then you cut up the day, and your sleep the next night.

### Exercise V

Re-write the following passages : begin a new paragraph where necessary—

(1) I was yesterday very much surprised to hear my old friend, in the midst of the service, calling out to one John Mathews to mind what he was about, and not to disturb the congregation. This John Mathews, it seems, is remarkable for being an idle fellow, and at that time was kicking his heels for his diversion. This authority of the Knight, though exerted in that odd manner which accompanies him in all circumstances of life, has a very good effect upon the parish, who are not polite enough to see anything ridiculous in his behaviour ; besides that the general good sense and worthiness of his character makes his friends observe these little singularities as foils, that rather set off than blemish his good qualities. As soon as the sermon is finished, nobody presumes to stir until Sir Roger is gone out of the church. The Knight walks down from his seat in the chancel between a double row of his tenants, that stand bowing to him on each side ; and every now and then inquires how such an one's wife, or mother, or son, or father do, whom he does not see at church ; which is understood as a secret reprimand to the person that is absent. The chaplain has often told me, that upon a catechising-day, when Sir Roger has been pleased with a boy that answers well, he has ordered a bible to be given him next day for his encouragement ; and sometimes accompanies

it with a fitch of bacon to his mother. Sir Roger has likewise added five pounds a year to the clerk's place ; and that he may encourage the young fellows to make themselves perfect in the church service, has promised, upon the death of the present incumbent, who is very old, to bestow it according to merit.

(ii) Both parties obeyed the order ; Amyas dropped down behind the stockade in time to let a caliver bullet whistle over his head ; and the Spaniards recoiled as the narrow face of the stockade burst into one blaze of musketry and swivels, raking their long array from front to rear. The front ranks fell over each other in heaps ; the rear ones turned and ran ; overtaken, nevertheless, by the English bullets and arrows, which tumbled them headlong down the steep path. " Out, men, and charge them. See ! the Don is running like the rest ! " And scrambling over the felled trees, Amyas and about thirty followed them fast ; for he had hope of learning from some prisoner his brother's fate. Amyas was unjust in his last words. Don Guzman, as if by miracle, had been only slightly wounded ; and seeing his men run, had rushed back and tried to rally them, but was borne away by the fugitives. Amyas, afraid lest they should rally and surround his small party, withdrew sorely against his will, and found in the pathway fourteen Spaniards, but all dead. For one of the wounded, with more courage than wisdom, had fired on the English as he lay ; and Amyas's men, whose blood was maddened both by their desperate situation, and the frightful stories of the rescued galley-slaves, had killed them all before their captain could stop them.

### Exercise VI

Indicate the first words of the paragraphs in the following—

(i) Charles, however, could not venture to raise, by his own authority, taxes sufficient for carrying on war. He accordingly hastened to make peace with his neighbours, and thenceforth gave his whole mind to British politics. Now commenced a new era. Many English Kings had occasionally committed unconstitutional acts : but none had ever systematically attempted to make himself a despot, and to reduce the Parliament to a nullity. Such was the end which Charles distinctly proposed to himself. From March, 1629, to April, 1640, the Houses were not convoked. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between Parliament and Parliament. Only once had there been an interval of even half that length. This fact alone is sufficient to refute those who represent Charles as having merely trodden in the footsteps of the Plantagenets and Tudors. It is proved, by the testimony of the King's most strenuous



supporters, that, during this part of his reign, the provisions of the Petition of Right were violated by him, not occasionally, but constantly, and on system ; that a large part of the revenue was raised without any legal authority ; and that persons obnoxious to the government languished for years in prison, without being ever called upon to plead before any tribunal. For these things history must hold the King himself chiefly responsible. From the time of his third Parliament he was his own prime minister. Several persons, however, whose temper and talents were suited to his purposes, were at the head of different departments of the administration. Thomas Wentworth, successively created Lord Wentworth and Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the counsellor most trusted in political and military affairs.

(ii) And now the wrestling match began. Celia wished the young stranger might not be hurt ; but Rosalind felt most for him. The friendless state which he said he was in, and that he wished to die, made Rosalind think that he was like herself, unfortunate ; and she pitied him so much, and so deep an interest she took in his danger while he was wrestling, that she might almost be said at that moment to have fallen in love with him. The kindness shown this unknown youth by these fair and noble ladies gave him courage and strength, so that he performed wonders ; and in the end completely conquered his antagonist who was so much hurt, that for a while he was unable to speak or move. The duke Frederick was much pleased with the courage and skill shown by this young stranger ; and desired to know his name and parentage, meaning to take him under his protection. The stranger said his name was Orlando, and that he was the youngest son of Sir Rowland de Boys. Sir Rowland de Boys, the father of Orlando, had been dead some years ; but when he was living, he had been a true subject and dear friend of the banished duke ; therefore, when Frederick heard Orlando was the son of his banished brother's friend, all his liking for this brave young man was changed into displeasure, and he left the place in very ill humour. Hating to hear the very name of any of his brother's friends, and yet still admiring the valour of the youth, he said, as he went out, that he wished Orlando had been the son of any other man. Rosalind was delighted to hear that her new favourite was the son of her father's old friend ; and she said to Celia, " My father loved Sir Rowland de Boys, and if I had known this young man was his son, I would have added tears to my entreaties before he should have ventured."

(iii) They took him away on horseback, on the road to Rotterdam, and, after a dozen halts, and by sly detours, to Tergou

Just outside the town they were met by a rude vehicle covered with canvas. Gerard was put into this, and about five in the evening was secretly conveyed into the prison of the Stadthouse. He was taken up several flights of stairs and thrust into a small room lighted only by a narrow window, with a vertical iron bar. The whole furniture was a huge oak chest. Imprisonment in that age was one of the highroads to death. It is horrible in its mildest form ; but in those days it implied cold, unbroken solitude, torture, starvation, and often poison. Gerard felt he was in the hands of an enemy. " Oh, the look that man gave me on the road to Rotterdam. There is more here than my father's wrath. I doubt I shall see no more the light of day." And he kneeled down and commended his soul to God. Presently he rose and sprang at the iron bar of the window and clutched it. This enabled him to look out by pressing his knees against the wall. It was but for a minute ; but in that minute he saw a sight such as none but a captive can appreciate. Martin Wittenhaagen's back. Martin was sitting, quietly fishing in the brook near the Stadthouse. Gerard sprang again at the window and whistled. Martin instantly showed that he was watching much harder than fishing. He turned hastily round and saw Gerard ;—made him a signal, and taking up his line and bow, went quickly off

(iv) Of the two pieces, *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, I believe opinion is uniform ; every man that reads them, reads them with pleasure. The author's design is not, what Theobald has remarked, merely to show how objects derive their colours from the mind, by representing the operation of the same things upon the gay and the melancholy temper, or upon the same man as he is differently disposed ; but rather how, among the successive variety of appearances, every disposition of mind takes hold on those by which it may be gratified. The *cheerful* man hears the lark in the morning ; the *pensive* man hears the nightingale in the evening. The *cheerful* man sees the cock strut, and hears the horn and hounds echo in the wood ; then walks *not unseen* to observe the glory of the rising sun, or listen to the singing milkmaid, and view the labours of the plowman and the mower ; then casts his eyes about him over scenes of smiling plenty, and looks up to the distant tower, the residence of some fair inhabitant ; thus he pursues rural gaiety through a day of labour or of play, and delights himself at night with the fanciful narratives of superstitious ignorance. The *pensive* man, at one time, walks *unseen* to muse at midnight ; and at another hears the sullen curfew. If the weather drives him home, he sits in a room lighted only by *glowing embers* : or by a lonely lamp outwatches the North Star, to discover the habitation of separate

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souls, and varies the shades of meditation, by contemplating the magnificent or pathetick scenes of tragick and epic poetry. When the morning comes, a morning gloomy with rain and wind, he walks into the dark trackless wood, falls asleep by some murmuring water, and with melancholy enthusiasm expects some dream of prognostication, or some musick played by aerial performers. Both Mirth and Melancholy are solitary, silent inhabitants of the breast that neither receive nor transmit communication; no mention is therefore made of a philosophical friend, or a pleasant companion. The seriousness does not arise from any participation of calamity, nor the gaiety from the pleasures of the bottle. The man of *chearfulness*, having exhausted the country, tries what *towered cities* will afford, and mingles with scenes of splendour, gay assemblies, and nuptial festivities; but he mingles a mere spectator, as, when the learned comedies of Jonson, or the wild dramas of Shakespeare, are exhibited, he attends the theatre. The *pensive* man never loses himself in crowds, but walks the cloister, or frequents the cathedral. Milton probably had not yet forsaken the Church. Both his characters delight in musick; but he seems to think that chearful notes would have obtained from Pluto a compleat dismission of Eurydice, of whom solemn sounds only procured a conditional release. For the old age of Chearfulness he makes no provision; but Melancholy he conducts with great dignity to the close of life. His Chearfulness is without levity, and his Pensiveness without asperity. Through these two poems the images are properly selected, and nicely distinguished; but the colours of the diction seem not sufficiently discriminated. I know not whether the characters are kept sufficiently apart. No mirth can, indeed, be found in his melancholy; but I am afraid that I always meet some melancholy in his mirth. They are two noble efforts of imagination.

## VERSE

VERSE differs from prose in that it employs *metre*, by which we mean the regular recurrence of the stress. Every line of verse consists of a certain number of *feet*, and every foot has a stressed and one or two unstressed syllables; e.g.—

A slum|ber did|my spir|it seal:  
 Not a drum|was heard|, not a fun|eral note:  
 Sound of|vernal|showers:  
 In the down|hill of life|, when I find|I'm decid|ing:

In writing out verse, begin each line with a capital letter. Be careful to arrange the poem in stanzas if the metre requires it. As a guide, examine the arrangement of the poem below and others in your anthology—

She dwelt among the untrodden ways /  
Beside the springs of Dove ;  
A maid whom there were none to praise,  
And very few to love.

A violet by a mossy stone  
Half-hidden from the eye !  
Fair as a star, when only one  
Is shining in the sky.

She lived unknown, and few could know  
When Lucy ceased to be ;  
But she is in her grave, and, oh,  
The difference to me !

W. WORDSWORTH.

## Exercise VII

Arrange in metre—

(i) Here a little child I stand heaving up my either hand ;  
cold as paddocks though they be. Here I lift them up to Thee,  
for a benison to fall on our meat and on us all.

(ii) Oft I had heard of Lucy Gray : and, when I crossed the  
wild, I chanced to see at break of day the solitary child. No  
mate, no comrade Lucy knew ; she dwelt on a wide moor,—  
the sweetest thing that ever grew beside a human door ! You  
yet may spy the fawn at play, the hare upon the green ; but  
the sweet face of Lucy Gray will never more be seen.

(iii) Oft, in the stilly night, ere slumber's chain has bound me,  
fond Memory brings the light of other days around me : the  
smiles, the tears of boyhood's years, the words of love then  
spoken ; the eyes that shone, now dimm'd and gone, the cheerful  
hearts now broken ! Thus in the stilly night, ere slumber's  
chain has bound me, sad Memory brings the light of other days  
around me. When I remember all the friends, so link'd together,  
I've seen around me fall like leaves in wintry weather, I feel  
like one who treads alone some banquet-hall deserted, whose  
lights are fled, whose garlands dead, and all but he departed !  
Thus, in the stilly night, ere slumber's chain has bound me, sad  
Memory brings the light of other days around me.

(iv) The man of life upright, whose guiltless heart is free from

all dishonest deeds, or thought of vanity ; the man whose silent days in harmless joys are spent, whom hopes cannot delude, nor sorrow discontent ; that man needs neither towers nor armour for defence, nor secret vaults to fly from thunder's violence : he only can behold with unaffrighted eyes the horrors of the deep and terrors of the skies. Thus, scorning all the cares that fate or fortune brings, he makes the heaven his book, his wisdom heavenly things ; good thoughts his only friends, his wealth a well-spent age, the earth his sober inn and quiet pilgrimage.

(v) Much have I travelled in the realms of gold, and many goodly states and kingdoms seen ; round many western islands have I been which bards in fealty to Apollo hold. Oft of one wide expanse had I been told that deep-brow'd Homer ruled as his demesne : yet did I never breathe its pure serene till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold : then felt I like some watcher of the skies when a new planet swims into his ken ; or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes he stared at the Pacific—and all his men look'd at each other with a wild surmise—silent, upon a peak in Darien.

(vi) There rose a hill that none but man could climb, scarr'd with a hundred wintry water-courses—storm at the top, and when we gain'd it, storm round us and death ; for every moment glanced his silver arms and gloom'd : so quick and thick the lightnings here and there to left and right struck, till the dry old trunks about us, dead, yea, rotten with a hundred years of death, sprang into fire : and at the base we found on either hand, as far as eye could see, a great black swamp and of an evil smell, part black, part whiten'd with the bones of men, not to be crost, save that some ancient king had built a way, where, link'd with many a bridge, a thousand piers ran into the great Sea.

### Exercise VIII

Punctuate and arrange in metre—

(i) Piping down the valleys wild piping songs of pleasant glee on a cloud I saw a child and he laughing said to me pipe a song about a lamb so I piped with merry cheer piper pipe that song again so I piped he wept to hear drop thy pipe thy happy pipe sing thy songs of happy cheer so I sung the same again while he wept with joy to hear piper sit thee down and write in a book that all may read so he vanish'd from my sight and I pluck'd a hollow reed and I made a rural pen and I stain'd the water clear and I wrote my happy songs every child may joy to hear

(ii) Orpheus with his lute made trees and the mountain tops that freeze bow themselves when he did sing to his music plants

and flowers ever sprung as sun and showers there had made a lasting spring every thing that heard him play even the billows of the sea hung their heads and then lay by in sweet music is such art killing care and grief of heart fall asleep or hearing die

(iii) Milton thou shouldst be living at this hour England hath need of thee she is a fen of stagnant waters altar sword and pen fireside the heroic wealth of hall and bower have forfeited their ancient English dower of inward happiness we are selfish men o raise us up return to us again and give us manners virtue freedom power thy soul was like a Star and dwelt apart thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea pure as the naked heavens majestic free so didst thou travel on life's common way in cheerful godliness and yet thy heart the lowliest duties on herself did lay.

(iv) A fool a fool I met a fool i' the forest a motley fool a miserable world as I do live by food I met a fool who laid him down and bask'd him in the sun and railed on lady Fortune in good terms in good set terms and yet a motley fool good-morrow fool quoth I no sir quoth he call me not fool till heaven hath sent me fortune and then he drew a dial from his poke and looking on it with lack-lustre eye says very wisely it is ten o'clock thus may we see quoth he how the world wags 'tis but an hour ago since it was nine and after one hour more 'twill be eleven and so from hour to hour we ripe and ripe and then from hour to hour we rot and rot and thereby hangs a tale when I did hear the motley fool thus moral on the time my lungs began to crow like chanticleer that fools should be so deep-contemplative and I did laugh sans intermission an hour by his dial o noble fool a worthy fool motley's the only wear

## DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

**DIRECT Speech** " means that the actual words of the speaker or writer are given ; e.g.—

" I will meet you at the Bank."

**Indirect Speech** " is the name given to a report of a speech—

He said that he would meet me at the Bank.

In Direct Speech, care must be exercised in the use of inverted commas (p. 5).



In changing a passage from Direct to Indirect Speech, the following rules must be observed—

(i) When the report is made (as is usual) by an independent person, all pronouns must be in the third person :

DIRECT : " Will you come to see me to-morrow ? "

INDIRECT : He asked them if they would go to see him on the following day.

If, however, the speech is reported by a person as applying to himself, the 2nd person becomes 1st instead of 3rd :

DIRECT : " You are wrong."

INDIRECT : He told me I was wrong.

When a person reports words he had used on some previous occasion, the 1st person is retained. If the words are repeated to the same person, the 2nd person pronoun will also be retained ; otherwise the 3rd person will be used :

DIRECT : " You will not win unless you practice."

INDIRECT (to same person) : I told you you would not win unless you practised.

INDIRECT (to a third person) : I told him he would not win unless he practised.

DIRECT : " I will meet you at the Bank."

INDIRECT (to same person) : I said I would meet you at the Bank.

INDIRECT (to a third person) : I said I would meet him at the Bank.

(ii) The rule of *Sequence of Tenses* must be observed ; i.e. a PRESENT TENSE must be changed to a PAST, and a FUTURE to a CONDITIONAL when the principal verb is past :

DIRECT : " Young Pitt will be one of the first men in Parliament," said a member of the Opposition to Charles James Fox. " He is already," was Fox's reply.

INDIRECT : A member of the Opposition remarked that young Pitt would be one of the first men in Parliament, to which Fox replied that he was already.

(iii) All words referring to present time or nearness must be changed to the corresponding words expressing past time or distance :

DIRECT : Now, to-day, yesterday, this, these, here, etc.

INDIRECT : Then, that day, the day before, that, there, there, etc.

(iv) An *Indirect Statement* is introduced by, "He said that . . .," "He remarked that . . .," "He believed that . . .," etc.:

An *Indirect Command* is introduced by, "He ordered them . . .," "He commanded them . . .," "He bade them . . .," "He urged them . . .," etc.:

DIRECT: "Go down to the foot of the mountain, throw away your gun, your ammunition, your provisions, and your clothing; wash yourself in the stream which flows there, and you will then be prepared to stand before the Master of Life."

INDIRECT: He bade him go down to the foot of the mountain, throw away his gun, his ammunition, his provisions, and his clothing; wash himself in the stream which flowed there, and he would then be prepared to stand before the Master of Life.

An *Indirect Question* is introduced by "He asked them whether . . .," etc. Sometimes it is left in the form of a question:

DIRECT: "Can I now congratulate the same nation upon its freedom? Is it because liberty in the abstract may be classed amongst the blessings of mankind that I am seriously to felicitate a madman, who has escaped from the protecting restraint and wholesome darkness of his cell, on his restoration to the enjoyment of light and liberty? Am I to congratulate a highwayman and murderer, who has broken prison, upon the recovery of his natural rights?"

INDIRECT: He asked if he could then congratulate the same nation upon its freedom. Was it because liberty in the abstract might be classed amongst the blessings of mankind that he was seriously to felicitate a madman, who had escaped from the protecting restraint and wholesome darkness of his cell, on his restoration to the enjoyment of light and liberty? Was he to congratulate a highwayman and murderer, who had broken prison, upon the recovery of his natural rights?

(v) A *Nominative of Address* is sometimes omitted and sometimes slightly changed:

DIRECT: "Sir," exclaimed Mr. Wason, "I will not accept any conditional apology either in the House or out of it."

INDIRECT: Mr. Wason declared that he would not accept any conditional apology either in the House or out of it.

DIRECT: "You all know, ladies and gentlemen, that . . ."

INDIRECT: He said that all present knew that . . .

## Exercise IX

Convert the following passages into Indirect Speech after a verb in the past tense—

(i) "In every parish-house the poor are supplied with food, clothes, fire and a bed to lie on ; they want no more, I desire no more myself ; yet still they seem discontented. I'm surprised at the inactivity of our magistrates in not taking up such vagrants, who are only a weight upon the industrious ; I'm surprised that the people are found to relieve them, when they must be at the same time sensible that it, in some measure, encourages idleness, extravagance, and imposture."

(ii) "Stranger, I discern neither sloth nor folly in you, and yet I see that you are poor and wretched : from which I gather that neither wisdom nor industry can secure felicity ; only Jove bestows it upon whomsoever he pleases. He perhaps has reduced you to this plight. However, since your wanderings have brought you so near to our city, it lies in our duty to supply your wants. Clothes and what else a human hand should give to one so suppliant, and so tamed with calamity, you shall not want. We will show you our city and tell you the name of our people. This is the land of the Phaeacians, of which my father Alcinous is king."

(iii) "I had need to do so, young sir ; I have been five years in the Spanish Main, and only set foot on shore two days ago ; and if you will let me have speech of Sir Richard, I will tell him that at which both the ears of him that heareth it shall tingle ; and if not, I can but go on to Mr. Cary of Clovelly, if he be yet alive, and there disburthen my soul ; but I would sooner have spoken with one that is a mariner like to myself."

(iv) "Children, I now, by this belt, turn your eyes to the sun-rising, where you will always find me your sincere friend. From me you will always hear what is true and good ; and I charge you never more to listen to those evil birds, who come, with lying tongues, to lead you astray, and to make you break the solemn engagements which you have entered into, in presence of the Great Spirit, with the King your father and the English people. Be strong, then, and keep fast hold of the chain of friendship, that your children, following your example, may live happy and prosperous lives."

(v) "All this, I know well enough, will sound wild and chimerical to the profane herd of those vulgar and mechanical politicians, who have no place among us ; a sort of people who think that nothing exists but what is gross and material ; and who therefore, far from being qualified to be directors of the great movement of

empire, are not fit to turn a wheel in the machine. But to men truly initiated and rightly taught, these ruling and master principles, which, in the opinion of such men as I have mentioned, have no substantial existence, are in truth everything and all in all. Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom ; and a great empire and little minds go ill together. If we are conscious of our station, and glow with zeal to fill our places as becomes our situation and ourselves, we ought to auspicate all our public proceedings on America with the old warning of the church, *Sursum corda* ! We ought to elevate our minds to the greatness of that trust to which the order of Providence has called us. By adverting to the dignity of this high calling, our ancestors have turned a savage wilderness into a glorious empire; and have made the most extensive, and the only honourable conquests, not by destroying, but by promoting the wealth, the number, the happiness of the human race. Let us get an American revenue as we have got an American empire. English privileges have made it all that it is, English privileges alone will make it all it can be."

(vi) "Return your weapons, gentlemen, upon the spot," said the Knight yet more peremptorily, "one and both of you, or you will have something to do with me, I promise you. You may be thankful times are changed. I have known them such, that your insolence might have cost each of you your right hand, if not redeemed with a round sum of money—Nephew, if you do not mean to alienate me for ever, I command you to put up—Master Kerneguy, you are my guest. I request of you not to do me the insult of remaining with your sword drawn, where it is my duty to see peace observed."

(vii) "Does my son write to you more particularly than to me, Doctor Rochecliffe?" said the Knight. "He only says here, that he will return probably this night ; and that Master Kerneguy must be ready to set off with him instantly. What can this haste mean? Have you heard of any new search after our suffering party? I wish they would permit me to enjoy my son's company in quiet but for a day."

### Exercise X

Re-write the following passages, giving the actual words used by the speaker—

(1) When the giant could see Hercules standing on the sea-shore, he roared out to him anew that he was Atlas, the mightiest giant in the world! And he held the sky upon his head! Hercules answered that he saw that was so. But could he show

him the way to the garden of the Hesperides ? The giant asked him what he wanted there. Hercules shouted that he wanted three of the golden apples for his cousin the king. The giant replied there was nobody but himself that could go to the gardens of the Hesperides and gather the golden apples. If it were not for that little business of holding up the sky, he would make half a dozen steps across the sea, and get them for him. Hercules replied he was very kind and asked him if he could not rest the sky upon a mountain. Atlas shook his head saying that none of them was quite high enough.

(ii) I was at a loss to guess the reason of it, when after some time, he pointed to the figure, and asked me if I did not think that our forefathers looked much wiser in their beards than we do without them. For his own part, he said, when he was walking in his gallery in the country, and saw his ancestors, who many of them died before they were of his age, he could not forbear regarding them as so many old patriarchs, and at the same time looking upon himself as an idle smock-faced young fellow.

(iii) Nerissa asked what the poetry or the value of the ring signified. He swore to her when she gave it him, that he would keep it till the hour of death ; and then he said he had given it to the lawyer's clerk. She knew he gave it to a woman. Gratiano replied he gave it to a youth, a kind of boy, a little scrubbed boy, no higher than herself ; he was clerk to the young counsellor that by his wise pleading had saved Antonio's life : that prating boy begged it for a fee, and he could not for his life deny him.

(iv) Only Ulysses summoned resolution to answer, that they came neither for plunder nor traffic, but were Grecians who had lost their way, returning from Troy ; which famous city, under the conduct of Agamemnon, the renowned son of Atreus, they had sacked, and laid level with the ground. Yet now they prostrated themselves humbly before his feet, whom they acknowledged to be mightier than they, and besought him that he would bestow the rites of hospitality upon them, for that Jove was the avenger of wrongs done to strangers, and would fiercely resent any injury which they might suffer.

(v) Sergeant Buzfuz began by saying, that never, in the whole course of his professional experience—never, from the very first moment of his applying himself to the study and the practice of the law—had he approached a case with feelings of such deep emotion, or with such a heavy sense of the responsibility imposed upon him—a responsibility, he would say, which he could never have supported, were he not buoyed up and sustained by a conviction so strong, that it amounted to positive certainty that the cause of truth and justice, or, in other words, the cause of

his much-injured and most oppressed client, must prevail with the high-minded and intelligent dozen of men whom he now saw in that box before him.

The gentlemen of the jury had heard from his learned friend that that was an action for a breach of promise of marriage, in which the damages were laid at £1,500. But they had not heard from his learned friend, inasmuch as it did not come within his learned friend's province to tell them, what were the facts and circumstances of the case. Those facts and circumstances the gentlemen of the jury should hear detailed by him, and proved by the unimpeachable female whom he would place in that box before them.

## ANALYSIS

**ANALYSE :** "Richard coloured very highly while the Grand Master was making this direct and unvarnished attack upon his conduct, and the murmur of assent which followed it showed plainly that almost all who were present acquiesced in the justice of the accusation."

### GENERAL ANALYSIS.

(a) Richard coloured very highly—Principal Clause.

(b) while the Grand Master was making this direct and unvarnished attack upon his conduct—Subordinate Adverbial Clause of time modifying "coloured" in Sentence (a).

(c) and the murmur of assent showed plainly—Principal Clause co-ordinate with sentence (a).

(d) which followed it—Subordinate Adjectival Clause qualifying "murmur" in sentence (c).

(e) that almost all acquiesced in the justice of the accusation—Subordinate Noun Clause, object of "showed" in sentence (c).

(f) who were present—Subordinate Adjectival Clause qualifying "all" in sentence (e).

Kind of sentence—Compound.

## Exercise XI

### Analyse—

(1) She must have supposed your departure, at a moment so critical, was dangerous to the state of our garrison; it shows how dearly she esteems my mother's safety, how highly she rates your prowess.

## DETAILED ANALYSIS

Sentence.	Connective.	Subject.	Enlargement of Subject.	Predicate.	Object.	Enlargement of Object.	Extension of Predicate.
A . .		Richard		coloured			very highly (manner)
B . .	while	Grand Master	the	was making	attack	this direct and unvarnished	upon his con- duct (place)
C . .	and	murmur	(i) the (ii) of assent	showed	(Sentence E)		plainly (manner)
D . .		which		followed	it		
E . .	that	all	almost	acquiesced			in the justice of the accusation
F . .		who		were present			

(ii) They who dream by day are cognisant of many things which escape those who dream only by night.

(iii) It is true they all had one thought of love at heart, and that perhaps brought about the concord.

(iv) If he had been stunned and shocked before, his horror was increased a thousand-fold when he got into this vortex of the riot.

(v) There was a murmur of expectation which lasted a few minutes, and was at length hushed by the opening of the folding-doors at the upper end of the apartment, through which the Earl made his entrance.

(vi) They emerged at a door where Lord Hunsdon had, with military precaution, placed a sentinel, one of his own northern retainers as it fortuneed, who readily admitted Sir Richard Varney and his attendant.

(vii) That perils had thickened about him fast, and might thicken faster and faster yet, he of course knew now.

(viii) It was evident that he had something on his mind which he wished to impart, but felt awkward in approaching it.

(ix) I thought at length that he comprehended my design, but, whether this was the case or not, he shook his head despairingly.

(x) That he obtained no fellowship is certain ; but the unkindness with which he was treated was not merely negative.

(xi) Ulysses then prayed her that she would inform him what Scylla and Charybdis were, which she had taught him by name to fear.

(xii) He spoke with the diffidence of a man who knew how slight a thing would upset the delicate organization of the mind.

(xiii) The old country wives, however, who are the best judges of these matters, maintain to this day, that Ichabod was spirited away by supernatural means.

(xiv) When a porter had put his luggage in the coach and received his fare, he turned round and was gone.

(xv) Perhaps, if you had not been already in the secret, you might not have guessed what sad memories, what warm affections, what tender fluttering hopes, had their home in this athletic body with the broken finger-nails.

(xvi) When I returned to the drawing-room, I found the company seated round the fire, listening to the parson, who was deeply ensconced in a high-backed oaken chair, the work of some cunning artificer of yore, which had been brought from the library for his particular accommodation.

(xvii) As I was walking in this solitude, where the dusk of the evening conspired with so many other occasions of terror, I



observed a cow grazing not far from me, which an imagination that was apt to startle might easily have construed into a black horse without a head.

(xviii) The dwarf proceeded to state, that he was carried after his metamorphosis into the chapel, where he heard the preacher seemingly about the close of his harangue, the tenor of which he also mentioned.

(xix) The thoughts which are occasionally called forth in the progress, are such as could only be produced by an imagination in the highest degree fervid and active, to which materials were supplied by incessant study and unlimited curiosity.

(xx) On the evening of the eighth day, he stopped by the side of a brook at the edge of a small prairie, where he began to make ready his evening meal, when, looking up, he saw three large openings in the woods on the opposite side of the meadow, and three well-beaten paths which entered them.

(xxi) As we rose with the sun, so we never pursued our labours after it was gone down, but returned home to the expecting family; where smiling looks, a neat hearth, and pleasant fire, were prepared for our reception.

(xxii) He was considering whether it was at all possible to insert any novel sentences to the same purpose, when the gentleman who had spoken first turned to him.

(xxiii) I have read somewhere, that one of the popes refused to accept an edition of a saint's works, which were presented to him, because the saint, in his effigies before the book, was drawn without a beard.

(xxiv) My friend proposed that we should alight and walk through the park to the hall, which was at no great distance, while the chaise should follow on.

(xxv) I was this morning surprised with a great knocking at the door, when my landlady's daughter came up to me, and told me, that there was a man below desired to speak with me.

(xxvi) When the difficulties of the stile were at last surmounted, and they once more entered on the open field, old Wardle informed Mr. Pickwick how they had all been down in a body to inspect the furniture and fittings up of the house, which the young couple were to tenant, after the Christmas holidays.

(xxvii) Amidst these dismal reflections, he turned his head repeatedly to see by whom he was chased, and was much comforted when he could only discover a single rider, who was, however, well-mounted, and came after them at a speed which left them no chance of escaping, even had the lady's strength permitted her to ride as fast as her palfrey might have been able to gallop.

(xxviii) As I have already said, there was nothing remarkable to be detected, at first sight, in any of the valleys and dells that lay among the precipitous heights of the mountains.

(xxix) The Emperor, after a little more had been said, chiefly on the same subject, proposed that they should pass to the banquet room.

(xxx) There came a time when he began to see a great vaulted arch overhead, and to find that pain had ceased, and that the great vaulted arch was real.

(xxxi) They sat shaking their heads, one to another, while the noise came nearer and nearer; until at the foot of the little eminence on which their cottage stood, they saw two travellers approaching on foot.

(xxxii) We shall best see how far these doubts were deserved by Hereward, or how far they were unjust, by following his course after he left his barrack-room.

(xxxiii) He began accordingly a strict survey of the walls, which he resolved to conclude by extinguishing the torch, that he might take by surprise the person who should enter his dungeon.

(xxxiv) It added to the extreme confidence with which the Latins kept their ground, that they were receiving frequent, though small reinforcements from their comrades, who were landing by detachments all along the beach.

(xxxv) The very first baker of bread that ever lived must have done his work exactly as the Arab does at this day.

(xxxvi) As he approached the village he met a number of people, but none whom he knew, which somewhat surprised him, for he had thought himself acquainted with everyone in the country round.

(xxxvii) But that same Nature has the deep cunning which hides itself under the appearance of openness, so that simple people think they can see through her quite well, and all the while she is secretly preparing a refutation of their confident prophecies.

(xxxviii) For, though it must not be said that every species of bird has a manner peculiar to itself, yet there is somewhat in most *genera* at least, that at first sight discriminates them, and enables a judicious observer to pronounce upon them with some certainty.

(xxxix) The one might be compared to the diamond as it came from the mine, before it had yet received the advantages of cutting and setting; the other was the ornamented gem, which, cut into facets and richly set, had lost perhaps a little of its original substance, yet still, at the same time, to the eye of an

inspector, had something more showy and splendid than when it was, according to the phrase of lapidaries, *en brut*.

(xi) It was a general custom, though, like many other usages of the Greeks, it would be held childish in modern times, that by means of machinery easily conceived, the lions, at the entrance of a stranger, were made, as it were, to rouse themselves and roar, after which a wind seemed to rustle the foliage of the tree, the birds hopped from branch to branch, pecked the fruit and appeared to fill the chamber with their carolling.

## SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Two of the worst faults in writing are (i) a long, monotonous collection of short sentences, and (ii) the opposite of this—long, involved sentences that are extremely difficult to understand. What is needed is a middle course : a judicious combination of short and long sentences ; no sentence should be so long that the meaning cannot be grasped at the first reading. Study the sentences of the great writers as models.

Examine the following—

We were the first to go into the house. We were also the last to go out of it. We were resolved to have a clear passage for our old friend. We did not care to venture him among the jostling of the crowd.

Contrast it with—

As we were the first that came into the house, so we were the last that went out of it ; being resolved to have a clear passage for our old friend, whom we did not care to venture among the jostling of the crowd.

On the other hand, the following long sentence is involved and not easy to understand. It is improved by being broken up into two or three shorter sentences as is done below. Compare the two—

Whilst our general was busied in searching the country, and those islands adjacent on the east shore, the ships and barques having great care not to put far into the sea from him, for that he had small store of victuals, were forced to abide in a cruel tempest, chancing in the night amongst and in the thickest of the ice, which was so monstrous that even the least of a thousand had been of force sufficient to have shivered our ship and barques into small portions ; if God (who in all necessities hath care upon

the infirmity of man) had not provided for this our extremity a sufficient remedy, through the light of the night, whereby we might well discern and flee from such imminent dangers.

Whilst our general was busied in searching the country and the islands adjacent on the eastern shore, the ships and barques took great care not to put far out to sea, for he had but a small store of victuals. They were thus compelled to remain in a severe storm which occurred in the night when they were in the midst of the thickest of the ice. This was so huge that even the smallest of a thousand pieces would have sufficed to shatter our ship and barques, had not God (who, in all necessities, watches over the infirmity of man) provided us in our need with a sufficient remedy in the light of the night, whereby we were enabled to see and to flee from such imminent dangers.

## Exercise XII

Combine into a single sentence—

(i) He approached the village. He met a number of people. He knew none of them. This somewhat surprised him. He had thought himself acquainted with everyone in the country around.

(ii) The post-boy rang a large porter's bell. It resounded through the still frosty air. It was answered by the distant barking of dogs. The mansion-house seemed garrisoned by them.

(iii) The dance was over. He immediately caught up a guitar. He lolled against the old marble fireplace. I am half inclined to suspect his attitude was studied. He began the little French air of the Troubadour.

(iv) The usual services of the choir were managed tolerably well. The vocal parts generally lagged a little behind the instrumental. Some loitering fiddler now and then made up for lost time. He travelled over a passage with prodigious celerity. He cleared more bars than the keenest fox-hunter to be in at the death.

(v) The horse took matters entirely into his own hands. He flew rather than galloped up a long green avenue. He overtook the pack in hard pursuit of the boar. Then he overturned one or two yeoman prickers. They little expected to be charged in the rear. He rode down several dogs and greatly confused the chase. He was animated by the clamorous expostulations and threats of the huntsmen. He carried the terrified Cardinal past the formidable animal itself. It was rushing on at a speedy trot. It was furious and embossed with foam. It churned the foam around its tusks.

### Exercise XIII

Re-write the following passages, using fewer sentences (no fact must be omitted)—

(i) He had fancied himself quite unperceived. We proceeded. He continued to rail against beggars with as much animosity as before. He threw in some episodes on his own amazing prudence and economy, with his profound skill in discovering impostors. Suppose he were a magistrate. He explained the manner in which he would then deal with beggars. He hinted at enlarging some of the prisons for their reception. He told two stories of ladies that were robbed by beggar-men. He was beginning a third to the same purpose. A sailor with a wooden leg once more crossed our walks. He desired our pity. He blessed our limbs. I was for going on without taking any notice. My friend looked wistfully upon the poor petitioner. He bade me stop. He would show me with how much ease he could at any time detect an impostor.

(ii) Some made their escape from the clutches of their tormentors. Not a few of these found reason to repent their success. They were lost in a trackless wilderness. They perished miserably from hunger and exposure. Such attempts could seldom be made in the neighbourhood of the settlements. It was only when the party had penetrated deep into the forest that their vigilance began to relax. Their captives were bound and guarded with less rigorous severity. Then perhaps they were encamped by the side of some mountain brook. The warriors lay lost in sleep around their fire. The prisoner would cut or burn asunder the cords that bound his wrists and ankles. He would glide stealthily into the woods.

### Exercise XIV

Re-write, using shorter sentences—

(1) The transformed Ulysses bent his course to the cottage of the herdsman, and entering in at the front court, the dogs, of which Eumæus kept many fierce ones for the protection of the cattle, flew with open mouths upon him, as those ignoble animals have oftentimes an antipathy to the sight of any thing like a beggar, and would have rent him in pieces with their teeth, if Ulysses had not had the prudence to let fall his staff, which had chiefly provoked their fury, and sat himself down in a careless fashion upon the ground.

(ii) It was often noised about, that Cromwell, the deep and sagacious statesman, the calm and intrepid commander, he who had overcome such difficulties, and ascended to such heights, that

he seemed already to bestride the land which he had conquered, had, like many other men of great genius, a constitutional taint of melancholy, which sometimes displayed itself both in words and actions, and had been first observed in that sudden and striking change, when, abandoning entirely the dissolute freaks of his youth, he embraced a very strict course of religious observances, which, upon some occasions, he seemed to consider as bringing him into more near and close contact with the spiritual world.

### Exercise XV

Re-write in modern English—

(i) First, when a City shall be as it were besieged and blocked about, her navigable river infested, inroads and incursions round, defiance and battle oft rumoured to be marching up even to her walls, and suburb trenches, that then the people, or the greater part, more than at other times, wholly taken up with the study of highest and most important matters to be reformed, should be disputing, reasoning, reading, inventing, discoursing, even to a rarity, and admiration, things not before discoursed or written of, argues first a singular good-will, contentedness, and confidence in your prudent foresight, and safe government, Lords and Commons; and from thence derives itself to a gallant bravery and well grounded contempt of their enemies, as if there were no small number of as great spirits among us, as his was, who when Rome was nigh besieged by Hannibal, being in the city, bought that piece of ground at no cheap rate, whereon Hannibal himself encamped his own regiment.

(ii) When they were landed they fiercely assaulted our men with their bowes and arrowes, who wounded three of them with our arrowes; and perceiving themselves thus hurt, they desperately leapt off the Rocks into the Sea, and drowned themselves: which if they had not done, but had submitted themselves, or if by any meanes we could have taken them alive (being their enemies as they judged) we would both have saved them, and also have sought remedy to cure their wounds received at our hands. But they altogether voyd of humanity, and ignorant what mercy meaneth, in extremities looke for no other than death; and perceiving they should fall into our hands, thus miserably by drowning rather desired death than otherwise to be saved by us: the rest perceiving their fellows in this distresse, fled into the high mountaines.

(iii) His going northward in so high a chafe they doubted was to possess himself of that strength, which the storehouse and situation of Hull might add suddenly to his malignant party.

Having first therefore in many petitions earnestly prayed him to dispose and settle, with consent of both houses, the military power in trusty hands, and he as oft refusing, they were necessitated by the turbulence and danger of those times to put the Kingdom by their own authority into a posture of defence ; and very timely sent Sir John Hotham, a member of the House, and Knight of that county, to take Hull into his custody, and some of the trained bands to his assistance. For besides the general danger they had, before the King's going to York, notice given them of his private commissions to the Earl of Newcastle, and to Colonel Legg, one of those employed to bring the army up against the parliament ; who had already made some attempts, and the former of them under a disguise, to surprise that place for the King's party.

(iv) Having stayed, and in an hour's time seen the fire rage every way, and nobody, to my sight, endeavouring to quench it, but to remove their goods, and leave all to the fire, and having seen it get as far as the Steeleyard, and the wind mighty high, and driving it into the City, and everything after so long a drought proving combustible, even the very stones of churches, and among other things, the poor steeple by which pretty Mrs. — lives, and whereof my old school-fellow Elborough is parson, taken fire in the very top, and there burned till it fell down ; I to White Hall (with a gentleman with me, who desired to go off from the Tower, to see the fire, in my boat) ; and there up to the King's closet in the Chapel, where people come about me, and I did give them an account dismayed them all, and word was carried to the King.

(v) For human knowledge which concerns the mind, it hath two parts ; the one that inquireth of the substance or nature of the soul or mind, the other that inquireth of the faculties or functions thereof. Unto the first of these, the considerations of the original of the soul, whether it be native or adventive, and how far it is exempted from laws of matter, and of the immortality thereof, and many other points, do appertain : which have been not more laboriously inquired than variously reported ; so as the travail therein seemeth to have been rather in a maze than in a way.

(vi) My master (said he) being Proconsul in Africa, forso much as he caused me every day to be most cruelly beaten, and held me in so rigorous bondage, I was constrained, as being weary of my life, to run away, and safely to escape from so eminent a person, who had so great authority in the country, I thought it best to get me into the desert, and most unfrequented wilderness of that region, with a full resolution, if I could not compass the

means to sustain myself, to find one way or other, with violence to make myself away. One day, the sun about noon-tide being extremely hot, and the scorching heat thereof intolerable, I fortune'd to come unto a wild unhaunted cave, hidden amongst crags, and almost inaccessible, and where I imagined no footing had ever been ; therein I hid myself.

(vii) When they came to tell the voices of the Tribes, there were three voices odd which condemned him to be banished for ever. After declaration of the sentence, the people made such joy, as they never rejoiced more for any battle they had won upon their enemies, they were so brave and lively, and went home so jocundly from the Assembly, for triumph of this sentence. The Senate again, in contrary manner, were as sad and heavy, repenting themselves beyond measure that they had not rather determined to have done and suffered anything whatsoever, before the common People should so arrogantly and outrageously have abused their authority. There needed no difference of garments, I warrant you, nor outward shows to know a Plebeian from a Patrician, for they were easily discerned by their looks. For he that was on the People's side looked cheerfully on the matter ; but he that was sad, and hung down his head, he was sure of the Nobleman's side. Saving Martius alone, who neither in his countenance nor in his gait did ever show himself abashed, or once let fall his great courage.

## VOCABULARY

WORDS frequently differ in sense and meaning when followed by certain prepositions, as in—

### EXAMPLES.

**APOLOGISE** to a person, for a thing—

"You were rude : you must at once apologize to Mr. X—"

"Sir, I wish to apologize for my ungentlemanly behaviour."

### DEAL.

(i) He deals in second-hand furniture.

(ii) I have dealt with Mr. A— for ten years.

(iii) I cannot deal with you now.

(iv) We will now deal with the solution of triangles.

In (i) and (ii) "deal" means "to trade" and is followed by "in" of the thing and "with" of the person. In (iii) "deal" means "to attend to," while in (iv) it means "to treat of," "to discuss a question," or "to write about a subject."



## Exercise XVI

1. Write sentences containing the following words and point out any difference of meaning or use when they are followed by the prepositions in brackets—

Abide (by, in), accommodate (in, with), accord (with, to), admit (of, to), adapt (to, for), agree (to, with, among), annoy (at, by, with), apologize (to, for), answerable (to, for), attend (to, on), anxious (for, about), charge (of, with, by, for), contrast (to, with), come (to, across, by, off), communicate (to, with), complain (of, to), confer (on, with), confide (to, in), correspond (to, with), concentrate (on, in), conflict (of, between), dependent (on, for), disgusted (at, with), difficulty (in, of), deal (in, with), die (of, from, by), differ (with, from), deceive (in, by), entrust (with, to), familiar (with, to), frightened (at, of, by), glance (at, over), gratitude (to, for), glad (of, at), impatient (of, for), indebted (to, for), indignant (at, with), intercede (with, for), labour (under, for, in, at), liable (to, for), live (for, by, on), need (of, for), neglect (of, in), offended (with, at), proof (of, against), perish (of, by), point (at, to), prepare (for, against), prevail (on, against, with, over), proceed (with, to, from, against), provide (for, with, against), reconcile (to, with), responsible (to, for), rejoice (at, with), separate (from, by), slow (in, at), stand (against, by, to, on), trust (in, to, with), taste (of, for), treat (with, for), warn (of, against).

2. What prepositions are used after the following words ? Write sentences to show their meaning—

Averse, acquiesce, agreeable, absolve, beneficial, bestow, coalesce, confident, consonant (*adj.*), conversant, consistent, compose, connect, convict, careless, different, deprive, derive, dependent (*adj.*), distinct, expert, favourable, fascinate, independent, indispensable, interfere, interest, neglectful, preferable, prejudice, prejudicial, resemblance, resolved, similar, succeed, successful, scoff, sympathy, sympathize, suffer, thirst, triumph, unanimous, weary, worthy.

## EXAMPLES.

## MOMENTARY, MOMENTOUS.

(i) *Momentary* means "lasting only for a moment," e.g.

There was a rolling mist on top of Helvellyn but we had a momentary glimpse of Ullswater.

(ii) *Momentous* means "of moment," "of importance," e.g.

It was a momentous occasion: the fate of England depended on the decision of the Cabinet.

## POPULAR, POPULOUS.

(i) *Popular* means "pertaining to the people," hence, anything "pleasing to, liked by large numbers," e.g.

Football is becoming more popular in France.

He is a very popular comedian.

(ii) *Populous* means "full of people," "inhabited by large numbers," e.g.

The East-end is the most populous part of London.

## Exercise XVII

1. Write sentences, as suggested in the above examples, to show the difference in meaning between the words grouped below.

(i) Ingenious, ingenuous ; (ii) affect, effect, defect ; (iii) allusive, illusive ; (iv) elude, delude ; (v) human, humane ; (vi) insure, assure ; (vii) prevail, avail ; (viii) elicit, illicit ; (ix) explicit, implicit ; (x) expression, impression ; (xi) virtuously, virtually ; (xii) profusion, confusion ; (xiii) delusion, illusion, allusion ; (xiv) practice, practise ; (xv) exquisite, requisite ; (xvi) deplore, implore, explore ; (xvii) revolution, evolution ; (xviii) constrain, restrain ; (xix) conclude, exclude ; (xx) officious, official ; (xxi) yoke, yolk ; (xxii) principal, principle ; (xxiii) casual, causal, casualty ; (xxiv) sow (vb. and n.), sew (vb.), saw (vb. and n.) ; (xxv) sole (adj., n., vb.), soul ; (xxvi) eminent, imminent ; (xxvii) imperial, imperious ; (xxviii) broach, brooch ; (xxix) waist, waste ; (xxx) break, brake ; (xxxi) alms, arms ; (xxxii) peace, piece ; (xxxiii) economic, economical ; (xxxiv) politic, political ; (xxxv) advice, advise ; (xxxvi) plait, plate ; (xxxvii) statue, stature ; (xxxviii) antique, ancient, antiquated ; (xxxix) judicial, judicious ; (xl) practical, practicable ; (xli) continual, continuous ; (xlii) stimulus, stimulant ; (xliii) deprecate, depreciate ; (xliv) proficient, efficient, efficacious ; (xlv) notable, notorious ; (xlvi) civic, civilian, civilized ; (xlvii) prey, pray ; (xlviii) wave, waive ; (xlix) muscle, mussel ; (l) spacious, specious ; (li) effectually, effectively ; (lii) weather, wether, whether ; (liii) counsel, council ; (liv) counsellor, councillor.

2. Add the appropriate negative prefix to the following words—

Tangible, conscious, noble, normal, natural, voluntary, passionate, moral, hospitable, understand, sensitive, entangle, distant, humble, virtuous, national, honourable, capable

## VOCABULARY

(vii) We should always be *mild* to animals.

*Mild* is incorrect. It means "pleasant," "placid," "soothing," "moderate," and is used of persons and characteristics of persons and in phrases like "mild weather," "a mild winter."

He is of an exceedingly mild disposition.

(viii) We should always be *gentle* to animals.

The meaning of *gentle* is correct here, but "kind" would be the word used. The word means "refined in manners"; hence, "quiet," "soothing."

She soothed his aching brow with gentle touch.

(ix) We should always be *friendly* to animals.

*Friendly* implies a mutual, reciprocal relation. An animal cannot be a "friend," though it may be a "companion."

There was a friendly rivalry between the two schools.

(x) We should always be *affectionate* to animals.

*Affectionate* is a word limited in its use. Affection may exist between persons. A dog may be affectionate towards his master, but "affection" is too personal a relation to apply to the attitude of a man towards an animal.

Morris, who was an affectionate creature, and much attached to me, did all he could to soothe my wounded feelings.

(xi) We should always be *loving* to animals.

*Loving* cannot be used here. It applies to persons and, in the sense of "expressing love or kindness," to words and qualities.

She is of a loving disposition.

## Exercise XVIII

1. (a) Write down as many synonyms (words having the same or a similar signification) as you can for the following words, as suggested by the foregoing Examples—

Civil, grotesque, true, desolate, ordinary, bold, rigid, conclude, begin, forsake, want, assist, respond, tremble, valour, posture, desert, companion, dress, report, struggle.

(b) Write sentences containing the words in (a).

(c) In each sentence substitute each synonym for the word given in (a). Point out any difference in meaning; if the sentence does not make sense, use the synonym again in another sentence which will make the meaning of the word clear.

## VOCABULARY

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(b) Write sentences containing the words in (a).

(c) In each sentence substitute each synonym for the word given in (a). Point out any difference in meaning; if the sentence does not make sense, use the synonym again in another sentence which will make the meaning of the word clear.

2. For each of the following groups of words write a sentence containing the first word. Substitute each of the other words for the first word of the list. Has the sentence the same meaning? If not, explain the difference. If any sentence does not make sense, use the word in another which explains the meaning—

- (i) Custom, habit, usage, practice.
- (ii) Error, mistake, fault, inaccuracy, blunder, sin.
- (iii) Safe, harmless, innocent, innocuous.
- (iv) Give, grant, bestow, impart, deliver.
- (v) Sumptuous, magnificent, elaborate, ornate.
- (vi) Make, create, fashion, compose, fabricate.
- (vii) Mode, method, manner, way, fashion, vogue.
- (viii) Say, declare, maintain, proclaim, mention.
- (ix) Idea, thought, conception, meditation, opinion, judgment.
- (x) Weary, tired, fatigued, languid, listless.
- (xi) Leap, jump, vault, bound, skip, spring.
- (xii) Necessary, needful, imperative, essential, obligatory, inevitable, indispensable.

3. Write down as many antonyms (words having opposite meaning) as you can for the following words. Treat them as you did the synonyms in Question 1—

Powerful, kind, strong, rash, agitated, virtuous, stringent, refuse, blame, protect, trust, welcome, close, love, attention, peace, fickleness, whisper, sorrow, industry, somnolence.

4. Make a list of twelve antonyms formed by prefixing (i) *dis*, (ii) *in*, (iii) *un* to the original words.

## FIGURES OF SPEECH

FIGURES of speech are uncommon or unusual modes of expression. They are used to increase effect and for the sake of ornament or clearness.

A *simile* is a comparison of two things which, at first sight entirely different, are alike in some respect. It usually begins with *like* or *as*. Similes are sometimes elaborately worked out and are then said to be *sustained*—

Loose his beard and hoary hair  
Streamed *like* a meteor to the troubled air.

A purple scarf, at either end whereof  
 There swung an apple of the purest gold,  
 Sway'd round about him, as he gallop'd up  
 To join them, glancing *like a dragon-fly*  
*In summer suit and silks of holiday.*

*As in a theatre, the eyes of men,  
 After a well-grac'd actor leaves the stage,  
 Are idly bent on him that enters next,  
 Thinking his prattle to be tedious :*  
 Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes  
 Did scowl on Richard.

A *metaphor* is an implied simile. A simile is a comparison ; e.g. he was like a lion in the fight. In a metaphor we suggest likeness but state definitely that one thing *is* another ; e.g. he was a lion in the fight. Like a simile, a metaphor may be sustained—

I will track this vermin to their earths (refers to a knight  
 and a dwarf).

A doubtful throne is ice on summer seas.

Forget to pity him, lest thy pity prove  
 A serpent that will sting thee to the heart.

Hence, in a season of calm weather,  
 Though inland far we be,  
 Our souls have sight of that immortal sea  
 Which brought us hither ;  
 Can in a moment travel thither—  
 And see the children sport upon the shore,  
 And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore.

### Exercise XIX

Pick out the similes and metaphors in the following passages. Note that both may occur in one passage—

- (i) The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,  
 And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold ;  
 And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,  
 When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.
- (ii) He saw  
 Fired from the west, far on a hill, the towers.
- (iii) And in the meadows tremulous aspen trees  
 And poplars made a noise of falling showers.

- (iv) And ever like base cowards, who leave the ranks  
In danger's hour, before the rush of steel,  
Drifted away disorderly the planks  
From underneath her keel.
- (v) Dear earth, I do salute thee with my hand,  
Though rebels wound thee with their horses' hoofs :  
As a long-parted mother with her child  
Plays fondly with her tears and smiles, in meeting ;  
So, weeping, smiling, greet I thee, my earth,  
And do thee favour with my royal hands.
- (vi) Beneath is spread like a green sea  
The waveless plain of Lombardy,  
Bounded by the vaporous air,  
Islanded by cities fair.
- (vii) Go, bind thou up yon dangling apricocks,  
Which, like unruly children, make their sire  
Stoop with oppression of their prodigal weight :  
Give some supportance to the bending twigs.  
Go thou, and, like an executioner,  
Cut off the heads of too-fast-growing sprays,  
That look too lofty in our commonwealth ;  
All must be even in our government.

*Antithesis* means " setting against " and is used to illustrate a statement by means of contrast—

To err is human : to forgive, divine.  
The thrall in person may be free in soul.  
For men must work, and women must weep,  
And there's little to earn, and many to keep.

An *epigram* is a short pointed saying—

Evil communications corrupt good manners.  
There is no virtue like necessity.  
The child is father of the man.

An *oxymoron* is a contradiction in terms, the juxtaposition of two opposite ideas, a concise paradox—

Harmonious madness ; cruel kindness ; masterly inactivity.  
His dress a suit of fray'd magnificence.  
I never heard  
So musical a discord, such sweet thunder.

## FIGURES OF SPEECH

*Metonymy*, literally "a change of name," is the putting of the name of one thing for that of another closely associated with it—

The tents were all silent (i.e. the occupants of the tents).

And called for flesh and wine to feed his spears (i.e. the bearers of his spears, his spearmen, his soldiers).

Wagner filled him with blind fury (i.e. the music of Wagner).

He is studying for the Church (i.e. to become a clergyman).

The impatience of the House (i.e. of the House of Commons, the Members of Parliament) would not allow the Honourable Member to finish his speech.

*Synechdoche* (lit., "the understanding of one thing simultaneously with another") closely resembles Metonymy. In Metonymy one name is substituted for another whose meaning is quite different; in *Synechdoche* one name is substituted for another more or less akin to it in meaning; the part is put for the whole, the abstract for the concrete, the less general for the more general, and *vice versa*—

My good blade carves the casques of men.

He rages at Canadian labour.

I did commend your Highness' letters to them.

Come not within these doors; within this roof

The enemy of all your graces lives.

Oh, whoso brings my daughter back,

My gold and land shall have!

*Climax* (lit., "a ladder") is the gradual passing from one statement to a stronger and so, finally, to the strongest of all—

I came, I saw, I conquered.

Therefore, begone

Without our grace, our love, our benison.

Good my Lord,

You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I

Return those duties back as are right fit,

Obey you, love you, and most honour you.

*Anti-climax* is the opposite process, in which there is a sudden descent from the higher to the lower level—

For the cause of liberty we would sacrifice everything, including even our wife's relatives.

Here thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,

Dost sometimes counsel take and sometimes tea.



*Hyperbole* consists of exaggeration for the sake of effect—

They stretch in never-ending line  
Along the margin of a bay.

The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,  
That their discharge did stretch his leathern coat  
Almost to bursting; and the big round tears  
Cours'd one another down his innocent nose  
In piteous chase: and thus the hairy fool,  
Much marked of the melancholy Jacques,  
Stood on the extremest verge of the swift brook,  
Augmenting it with tears.

*Litotes* is the converse of *Hyperbole*; the effect is secured by deliberately understating the fact—

I am a citizen of no mean city.

His influence on his contemporaries was by no means small.

That day there was posted up on the walls not the least finely inspired of the many great proclamations of France.

*Euphemism* is the statement of an unpleasant fact in pleasant terms—

He was guilty of a terminological inexactitude (i.e. he lied).

He slept with his fathers (i.e. he died).

*Alliteration* is the repetition of the same letter or syllable at the beginning of two or more words—

And when thy sons to fetters are consign'd,  
To fetters, and the damp vault's dayless gloom,  
Their country conquers with their martyrdom,  
And Freedom's fame finds wings on every wind.

*Onomatopoeia* consists of making the sound of the words used correspond to the sense—

Their shots along the deep slowly boom.  
The long low dune and lazy plunging sea.  
The murmurous haunt of flies on summer eves.

He, stepping down  
By zig-zag paths and juts of pointed rock,  
Came on the shining levels of the lake.

**Exercise XX**

Point out and name the various figures of speech in the following passages : a single passage may contain more than one figure of speech—

- (i) How, how, Cordelia ! Mend your speech a little,  
Lest it may mar your fortunes.
- (ii) The parting gleam of sunshine kissed that haughty  
scroll of gold,  
And the broad streams of pikes and flags rushed down  
each roaring street.
- (iii) I have not lived in vain.
- (iv) Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all.
- (v) She loathed the bright dishonour of his love.
- (vi) I have a reasonable good ear in music ; let's h  
the tongs and bones.
- (vii) There is a ray of real heaven in Ruskin.
- (viii) Though thou canst swim like a duck, thou art made  
like a goose.
- (ix) He gave his honours to the world again,  
His blessed part to heaven, and slept in peace.
- (x) . . . to sigh  
To the winds, whose pity, sighing back again,  
Did us but loving wrong.
- (xi) The cataracts blow their trumpets from the steep.
- (xii) . . . that fair and warlike form  
In which the majesty of buried Denmark  
Did sometimes march.
- (xiii) I would not yet exchange thy sullen skies  
And fields without a flower, for warmer France  
With all her vines.
- (xiv) And out of town and valley came a noise  
As of a broad brook o'er a shingly bed  
Brawling, or like a clamour of the rooks  
At distance, ere they settle for the night.
- (xv) First, the fair reverence of your highness curbs me  
From giving reins and spurs to my free speech :  
Which else would post, until it had return'd  
These terms of treason doubled down his throat.

(xvi)

(*Servant*) Why should we, in the compass of a pale,  
 Keep law, and form, and due proportion ?  
 Showing, as in a model, our firm estate,  
 When our sea-walled garden, the whole land,  
 Is full of weeds ; her fairest flowers choked up,  
 Her fruit-trees all unprun'd, her hedges ruin'd,  
 Her knots disorder'd, and her wholesome herbs  
 Swarming with caterpillars ?

(Gardener)

Hold thy peace :—

He that hath suffer'd this disorder'd spring,  
 Hath now himself met with the fall of leaf :  
 The weeds that his broad-spreading leaves did shelter,  
 That seem'd in eating him to hold him up,  
 Are pluck'd up, root and all, by Bolingbroke ;  
 I mean the earl of Wiltshire, Bushy, Green.

You blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things,  
 O you hard hearts, you cruel men of Rome,  
 Knew you not Pompey ? Many a time and oft  
 Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,  
 To towers and windows, yea, to chimney-tops,  
 Your infants in your arms, and there have sat  
 The live-long day, with patient expectation,  
 To see great Pompey pass the streets of Rome :  
 And when you saw his chariot but appear,  
 Have you not made a universal shout,  
 That Tiber trembled underneath her banks,  
 To hear the replication of your sounds  
 Made in her concave shores ?

(xviii) Next the French would be there, a little suspicious  
 lest the others were arranging something behind them, until  
 all the room were on their feet and conversation was general in  
 both languages.

(xix) Many of the best and bravest of the English nobility  
 and gentry lay dead on the field.

(xx) The moan of doves in immemorial elms,  
 And murmuring of innumerable bees.

(xxi) I wasted time and now does time waste me.

(xxii) Now the golden Morn aloft  
 Waves her dew-bespangled wing,  
 With vermeil cheek and whisper soft  
 She woos the tardy Spring :

Till April starts, and calls around  
The sleeping fragrance from the ground,  
And lightly o'er the living scene  
Scatters his freshest, tenderest green.

(xxiii) The whole neighbourhood came out to meet their  
minister, preceded by pipe and tabor.

(xxiv) Yes, and those of heaven commune  
With the spheres of sun and moon ;  
With the noise of fountains wond'rous  
And the parle of voices thund'rous ;  
With the whisper of heaven's trees  
And one another, in soft ease  
Seated on Elysian lawns  
Browsed by none but Dian's fawns.

(xxv) An old man, broken with the storms of state,  
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye ;  
Give him a little earth for charity !

(xxvi) And thou, Dalhousie, the great god of war,  
Lieutenant-general to the Earl of Mar.

(xxvii) I can suck melancholy out of a song, as a weasel  
sucks eggs.

(xxviii) I don't understand Beethoven and I fear I shall never  
have time to do so.

(xxix) And, from the ghastly entrance  
Where these bold Romans stood,  
All shrank, like boys who unaware,  
Ranging the woods to start a hare,  
Come to the mouth of the dark lair  
Where, growling low, a fierce old bear  
Lies amidst bones and blood.

(xxx) And who in the strife expires  
Will add to theirs a name of fear  
That Tyranny shall quake to hear.

(xxxi) Rather proclaim it, Westmorland, through my host  
That he which hath no stomach to this fight  
Let him depart.

- (xxxii) And this our life, exempt from public haunt,  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.
- (xxxiii) They couch'd their spears and prick'd their steeds,  
and thus,  
Their plumes driv'n backward by the wind they made  
In moving, all together down upon him  
Bare, as a wild wave in the wide North Sea,  
Green-glimmering toward the summit, bears, with all  
Its stormy crests that smoke against the skies,  
Down on a bark, and overbears the bark,  
And him that helms it, so they overbore  
Sir Lancelot and his charger.
- (xxxiv) A many of our bodies shall no doubt  
Find native graves : upon the which, I trust,  
Shall witness live in brass of this day's work :  
And those that leave their valiant bones in France,  
Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,  
They shall be famed.
- (xxxv) Five days we do allot thee for provision  
To shield thee from disasters of the world ;  
And on the sixth to turn thy hated back  
Upon our Kingdom : if, on the tenth day following,  
Thy banished trunk be found in our dominions,  
The moment is thy death.
- (xxxvi) Then felt I like some watcher of the skies  
When a new planet swims into his ken :  
Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes  
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men  
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—  
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.
- (xxxvii) These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness  
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends  
Than twenty silly ducking observants  
That stretch their duties nicely.
- (xxxviii) And here had fall'n a great part of a tower,  
Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff,  
And like a crag was gay with wilding flowers :  
And high above a piece of turret stair,  
Worn by the feet that now were silent, wound  
Rare to the sun. and monstrous ivy-stems

## FIGURES OF SPEECH

Claspt the gray walls with hairy-fibred arms,  
And suck'd the joining of the stones, and look  
A knot, beneath, of snakes, aloft, a grove.

- (xxxix) This is the state of man : to-day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hope ; to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him ;  
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,  
And, when he thinks, good easy man, full surely  
His greatness is a-ripening, nips his root,  
And then he falls as I do. I have ventured,  
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,  
This many summers in a sea of glory,  
But far beyond my depth : my high-blown pride  
At length broke under me and now has left me,  
Weary and old with service, to the mercy  
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.

- (xl) All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players ;  
They have their exits and their entrances ;  
And one man in his time plays many parts,  
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,  
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms ;  
And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel  
And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,  
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad  
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,  
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,  
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
Seeking the bubble reputation  
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice,  
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,  
With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances ;  
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts  
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,  
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side ;  
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide  
For his shrunk shank ; and his big manly voice,  
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes  
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all,  
That ends this strange eventful history,  
Is second childishness and mere oblivion ;  
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

## USE OF WORDS

HASTILY written matter often reveals the misuse of words, as is shown by the following example—

## EXAMPLE.

This will involve a margin of staffing to dovetail the working and to secure the proper correction of worked exercises.

In the first part of this sentence three different metaphors are used which do not harmonize: (i) *involve*, literally "to roll up," "to enwrap"; (ii) *margin*, border, edge; (iii) *dovetail*, a metaphor from carpentry: the first applies to soft, flexible materials, the third to wood. The meaning of a *margin of staffing* is fairly clear—a sufficiently large staff to leave a margin or surplus for special purposes: *staff* is a better word than *staffing*: the concrete is better than the abstract, so we substitute a *liberal staff* or a *sufficiently large staff*. The point of *involve* is "difficulty," "complication," but the writer is obviously laying stress on "need"; hence, *necessitate* is an improvement. The unpleasant jingle in "margin of staffing" and "dovetail the working" has now been removed, but the latter phrase is unsatisfactory. It is not the working that needs "to be dovetailed," but the staff, which must be large enough to enable the necessary arrangements (presumably mentioned before) to be made. *Proper* is unnecessary and an insinuation that the persons concerned do not correct properly. *Worked exercises* must mean *written exercises*; unworked exercises cannot be corrected. The sentence will then read—

This will necessitate a staff large enough to enable the necessary arrangements to be made and to secure the correction of written exercises.

## Exercise XXI

Substitute correct for incorrect words where necessary in the following sentences. Give a reason for every alteration you make or for thinking the sentence is correct if you make no change—

- (i) France was knit to Russia by far closer ties than ours.
- (ii) I suppose I must have been intrigued about the newcomer.

- (iii) There is an old blood-feud yet unstaunched.
- (iv) Mary was to see that her mistress went timeously to bed.
- (v) It "solved" unemployment with an unemployed subsidy.
- (vi) This river is only fordable in places.
- (vii) S——, who was encored, executed Grieg's "Sonata" and German's "Saltarelle."
- (viii) The rugged country in which the majority of the fighting took place favoured the defence.
- (ix) A wide gap had been driven through the German prepared defences.
- (x) The national destiny, not long ago, hung in the balance.
- (xi) He is one of the swiftest stenographers and typewriters in England.
- (xii) The two batteries arrived on the other side, and their fire, too, was slaughterous.
- (xiii) There is also a sect of birds called birds of pray.
- (xiv) The Seventh French Army Corps was now in course of being railed up from the South to the East of Amiens.
- (xv) With electric traction, no wear and tear of any kind results to the road surface.
- (xvi) That had bankrupted the contractors and cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars besides.
- (xvii) The last cart, thoroughly apathetic, had rumbled past half an hour since.
- (xviii) To the left, on the hither side of the avenue, was a sizable sand-pit, excavated beneath the high bank.
- (xix) He said once in my hearing that he believed this to be one of the thirty most unique coins in history.
- (xx) The Food Controller admitted that illegitimate speculation and profiteering had occurred under decontrol.
- (xxi) Day by day these now keep up a screaming chorus of dispraise of the instrument they have so largely created.
- (xxii) The Aisne is a sluggish stream of some 170 feet in breadth, but, being fifteen feet deep in the centre, it is unfordable.
- (xxiii) It is already in the most pitiful position that any Government can attain.
- (xxiv) This plucky stand had detained heavy columns of the enemy from arriving at the southern end of the peninsula.
- (xxv) The men afterwards sat down to a splendid cold collation, which, needless to say, was done full justice to.
- (xxvi) At home industrial unrest has stagnated production when it is most urgently needed.
- (xxvii) A few miles of road then obtains, which is followed within a few miles by a track only suitable for pack-transport.



(xxviii) When the figures of up-to-date expenditure are again revealed it is likely that the feeling of national alarm will increase.

(xxix) The following officers were elected—and a working committee of nine with power to co-opt their number.

(xxx) I received your letter quite safely on Wednesday and so now I am devoting this evening in penning you a reply.

(xxxi) The reduced fee for the cremation of the remains of Liverpool citizens is to be prolonged experimentally for another year.

(xxxii) So far as I know, this principle only obtains in the ordinary co-operative societies where Labour and Capital go in pound for pound.

(xxxiii) The commanders concerned were immediately directed to confirm the situation by patrols.

(xxxiv) It will seem to many that the road to Heaven along which he directs us, is very uncertain in its destination.

(xxxv) He saw that a great number of typewriters advertised themselves in the literary papers.

(xxxvi) A Duke, who does not wish his name mentioned, is also driving a motor lorry, and masticating sandwiches with his grimy hands.

(xxxvii) They gave place to an English division, who completed their task by the capture of Fampoux village and Hyderabad redoubt, breaking another wide gap in the German third-line system.

(xxxviii) Of late, indeed, his office at the Manor having sunk into sinecure, he had become something like a standing institution, much valued and respected in the snuggery.

(xxxix) The sodden fields alongside gave no chance to manoeuvre cavalry, at some points bogging instantly to the knees any horse that left the paved highway.

(xl) He ought not to have given in for a moment to the crankish contention that every syllable printed as Shakespeare's is sacrosanct, however incomprehensible, however archaic, however corrupt.

(xli) It is only necessary for a candidate to proclaim himself a supporter of the present Government for him to be literally flung out of the constituency.

(xlii) In view of the peculiar formation of the ground on the north side of the river and its extraordinary adaptability to a force on the defensive, the 5th Division found it impossible to maintain its position.

(xliii) It is with some reluctance one intervenes here to remind that for four-and-a-half years the energies of millions of men

were diverted from the cultivation and manufacture of the necessities of life to the production of weapons to destroy life and property.

(xliv) But the human element cannot be eliminated and in flying it is of far greater importance and occupies a position more unique than in any other form of locomotion.

(xlv) The ploughs, thirty-five in number, each drawn by its team of ten, stretched in an interminable line, nearly a quarter of a mile in length, behind and ahead of Vanamee.

(xlvi) In a third case it transpired, during the evidence, that for a period in the preceding twelve months the husband had been away.

(xlvii) In the interests of general efficiency, it is much more preferable for the Committee, having trained, so far as statutory powers permit, their full quota of candidates for the profession, to exercise a discretionary right in drawing upon the national supply as a whole.

(xlviii) A League of Nations has been formed and the great powers of the world including Great Britain, France, Italy, and other minor powers have already joined.

## ORDER OF WORDS

UNLESS strict attention is given to the order of words, confusion is apt to arise.

### EXAMPLE.

The time had come for a forward movement in the North, where the difficulties of the countryside compelled long delays for the reorganization of traffic routes between each stage of the advance.

*Between each stage of the advance* refers to *delays* not to *routes*, to which it is attached: when placed after *delays* we find the phrase . . . *advance for the reorganization of traffic routes*: this is ambiguous and should be made clear. The sentence should read—

The time had come for a forward movement in the North, where the difficulties of the countryside compelled long delays between each stage of the advance to allow of the reorganization of traffic routes.

**Exercise XXII**

Correct, where necessary, the order of the words in the following sentences: make any other changes that are essential and give reasons—

- (i) I remember that happening distinctly.
- (ii) The inner history of the piracies is only fully known to one man.
- (iii) You'll find the cheese on the dresser in the cheese-dish.
- (iv) He perceived Smithers standing with an air of bashful hostility against a book-case.
- (v) The men fought splendidly, crossing the dykes, with which this country is intersected, with planks.
- (vi) At and near Ossidinge a small British force from Nigeria and German forces were in contact.
- (vii) Quite a number were for projecting rays charged with electricity, by mysterious agencies and intensely destructive.
- (viii) We are all looking keenly forward to the day when we leave the old premises.
- (ix) I woke next morning with the excitement to do things in my blood, and to do them as soon as possible.
- (x) Many works must close if the strike lasts over the week-end owing to lack of fuel.
- (xi) It is more surprising to encounter in the heart of London men and women carrying bags and parcels and obvious strangers.
- (xii) We offer for the three best stories in this competition the following prizes.
- (xiii) Gladstone was a notable music-lover, with a fine voice in his younger days, and a cultivated ear right up to the end.
- (xiv) There will be a meeting of all boys who play cricket and football in the long-room at 4 o'clock.
- (xv) Captain Gee, of the Staff, among others, rescued an ammunition dump armed with a revolver and a heavy stick.
- (xvi) A man was running away up the road, my father after him, who, however, did not catch him and was soon outdistanced.
- (xvii) Later in the morning the same force destroyed the head of a Turkish column with machine-gun fire as it debouched from Gaza in a north-easterly direction.
- (xviii) It will come from the ruthless impact of events which will shatter the shoddy structure that emerged from the criminal election of last December to atoms.
- (xix) This was successfully accomplished at 8.45 a.m., after a short preliminary bombardment, by London troops, with small loss, ninety prisoners being taken.
- (xx) Four machines immediately attacked this force, which

they found in massed formation, with bombs, and the entire body was dispersed with heavy casualties.

(xxi) The attack on Outpost Hill and Middlesex Hill met with little opposition, and as soon, after they had been taken, as patrols could be pushed forward, the enemy was found to be gone.

(xxii) The other roads were mere tracks on the side of the hill or up the stony beds of wadis, and were impracticable for wheeled transport without improvement.

(xxiii) The Admiral then accompanied the Mayor to the police-court where the C.Q.M.S. was presented with the Military Service Medal for saving secret papers from the enemy on the Somme, and also the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

(xxiv) The sunny sides of the streets were almost deserted, and one had to push one's way through a slowly creeping crowd, if there was business to be done, on the shady side.

(xxv) During this time our artillery completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements which could be thrown into the fight to restore the situation by means of a curtain of shrapnel fire.

(xxvi) Thus we have the astonishing statement that Scapa Flow was unsurveyed until Lord Fisher one day, looking for a naval base with a pair of compasses and a chart, happened to pass one of the legs of his compass through that admirable anchorage.

(xxvii) He conquered the vast stretches of South West Africa, defended, let us remember, by German regular soldiers well instructed and equipped in a series of movements which showed the highest professional capacity.

(xxviii) It was not desired to treat the city, which contains one of the most holy shrines of the Shiahs, and is surrounded by a very high wall, in an ordinary way (i.e. by shelling or by direct assault).

(xxix) She got little, for the peasants rose in revolt, and everywhere there were murders and guerilla war, culminating in the assassination of Field-Marshal von Eichhorn, formerly of the X Army, on 30th of July, in the streets of Kiev.

(xxx) These Acts were pushed through Parliament in spite of strong opposition with but little modification.

(xxxi) My Unionist colleagues have so far honoured every pledge they have given without stint.

(xxxii) The officers drove there in open carriages, with coachmen in livery, attired in wigs and gown, and bearing themselves with the befitting dignity attaching to their mock rank.

(xxxiii) The New Year will throw onerous duties on both the landlords of houses and those who sub-let part of their residences.

## REDUNDANCES

WHEN any points are to be emphasized, there is a danger of redundances occurring, as in this example—

### EXAMPLE.

The further needs of the same schools could then be advantageously met by the acquisition of available and suitable sites conveniently placed for serving a group of neighbouring schools requiring similar facilities.

*Available* means "that one may avail oneself of," "profitable," "suitable." It is redundant for two reasons: first there is no need to repeat the idea of suitability, and secondly, a site that could not be obtained could not be acquired. Similarly, a *group* of schools must consist of neighbouring schools: hence, *neighbouring* is also redundant. The sentence should read—

The further needs of the same schools could then be advantageously met by the acquisition of suitable sites conveniently placed for serving a group of schools requiring similar facilities.

## Exercise XXIII

Re-write the following sentences omitting any redundant words or phrases—

(i) On the question of nationalization they are almost entirely unanimous.

(ii) It is our view that the retailer is the more incorrigible profiteer.

(iii) Applying his own three tests, he gives us this quite excellent list.

(iv) They will carry matters to the extreme point.

(v) We further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves not to recognize its authority.

(vi) A new world will take a long time to evolve, and fine language will not help to it.

(vii) This year's team as a team of cricketers was certainly the best we had produced for some seasons.

(viii) Cheap coal and cheap transit are vital to the very life of British industry.

(ix) The adverse American exchange is a danger signal, showing that the traffic in is too heavy, and that the traffic out is too small.

(x) He walked past away from it with his eyes regarding it, and then turned and came back.

(xi) It is one of my life-long regrets that Sir A. Quiller-Couch had to complete "St. Ives," doing it quite decently well.

(xii) My members know quite well, and so do the public, that I have always laboured unceasingly to avoid a conflict.

(xiii) I gave it as my opinion that in my judgment I did not regard a feint as an operation offering any prospect of success.

(xiv) Not one of the previous Presidents of the Third Republic has sought re-election, or any other public office after vacating the Presidency.

(xv) It was not a credit to this country that after hundreds of years of British rule that they had not succeeded in reconciling Ireland to the partnership with this country.

(xvi) To such a man, and to judge by the recent report of the proceedings at the Forest Verderers' meeting at Lyndhurst there are many such, all appeals to his humanity are useless.

(xvii) The majority of the great number of girls who are finding delight on the river this summer usually do so at Richmond, Hampton Court, or beyond.

## EUPHONY

EUPHONY, translated literally from the Greek language, means "well-sounding," and is the pleasing effect of a combination of spoken words free from harshness and awkwardness.

### Exercise XXIV

Improve the following sentences from the point of view of euphony—

(i) It was amusing turning over the sheets once more.

(ii) Then one can buy the ones one wants.

(iii) There was a marked increased activity in aerial reconnaissance over our positions.

(iv) It seemed impertinent to think of sitting on anything quite so quietly stately.

(v) His colt, only lately regularly shod, and still very tender, cast a shoe and went dead lame.

(vi) Costly in life, hugely costly in *matériel*, it was much to von Boehn's credit that he achieved it at all.

(vii) Nine-tenths of those who attack the rich for what they do would do as the rich do if they were rich.

(viii) "The Winter's Tale" was altogether admirable from

the scenic point of view, and, from the point of view of acting, more than satisfactory.

(ix) He arrived under the escort of a British soldier who seemed almost to be as pleased to be amongst us as his prisoner was to be here again.

(x) The country is broken and rugged, demanding great physical exertion on the part of the troops, and preventing the artillery keeping pace with the infantry.

(xi) Our object in the present chapter is first to assess the mood in which the nations, while the end seemed yet afar off, yet waited instinctively for its speedy event.

(xii) Moored about ten yards from the steps is the quaint-looking anti-submarine craft, and lining the Embankment wall a long and growing queue of people waiting for a peep at her mysteries.

(xiii) Responsibility for order was now the responsibility of the British Government, and so long as it was their responsibility they must exercise every means at their disposal to see that order was established in that country.

(xiv) This line of government can go on for a while, but not for a long while.

(xv) The mere fact that there was an Act on the statute book, and that that Act would come into operation automatically six months after the conclusion of peace, make it incumbent upon the House of Commons to face that problem.

(xvi) Every year, before the war, we used to record that there had been a record crowd in the Forest.

## PARTICIPLES AND GERUNDS

THESE examples should help to remove any difficulties found by students when they examine the use of participles and gerunds—

(i) I respect him greatly and should be really pleased to hear of him being elected.

*Being elected* is a verbal noun : consequently, the possessive case of *he* should be used. The phrase used is as bad as "... to hear of him election " instead of "his election." Correct form—

I respect him greatly and should be really pleased to hear of his being elected.

(ii) While battling savagely with liquid fire and grenades

had gained, repeated attacks were made in force from Caillette Wood and from the country south of Vaux Pond upon the Fumin Wood.

*Battling* is a participle and agrees grammatically with *repeated attacks*. The meaning may be made clear (a) by inserting the noun with which *battling* really agrees—presumably the enemy; or (b) by retaining the form of the first half of the sentence, turning the principal verb into the active, and inserting the subject with which *battling* should agree—

(a) While the enemy was battling savagely with liquid fire and grenades inside the northern ditch of the Fort to extend the footing he had gained, repeated attacks were made in force . . .

(b) While battling savagely with liquid fire and grenades inside the northern ditch of the Fort to extend the footing he had gained, the enemy made repeated attacks in force . . .

### Exercise XXV

Examine the use of participles and gerunds in the following sentences, and make any necessary corrections—

(i) The advance was somewhat delayed owing to the roads being blocked.

(ii) Sunk in a profound slumber, his chest hardly seemed to rise and fall.

(iii) This is the moment to prevent this dreadful necessity arising.

(iv) But we must not reckon on the world repaying us.

(v) Being the end of July, he would probably say: That fellow is on the brink of the holiday fever.

(vi) The base thus gained was not sufficiently broad to permit of operations being carried out East of the Jordan.

(vii) I hoped, therefore, that his pursuit would not be too vigorous to prevent me affecting my object.

(viii) The invitation was given in a way that implied that there was not the remotest chance of it being accepted.

(ix) Rapidity of action was imperative having in view the unsettled weather which might be expected.

(x) Unfortunately we lost a number of gallant men by drowning; the difficulty of keeping a footing in a strong current being very great when loaded with rifle and ammunition.

(xi) The operations had resulted in the enemy's army being broken into two separate parts.



(xii) The second was to prevent it cutting certain important dams on the Tigris and Euphrates.

(xiii) Having disposed of the 13th Turkish Corps temporarily, it was now decided to force the passage of the Shatt El Adhaim.

(xiv) Every precaution was taken to prevent any increased movement becoming apparent to the Turks.

(xv) The day, which was the fourth anniversary of the battalion landing in Suvla Bay, witnessed a triumphal march through the streets.

(xvi) Superficially viewed, we might say that the extremists were right in regarding the League as "visionary rot."

(xvii) A man with his excellent record may be excused his opinions after the strain of five years of war on the French front, but it hardly warrants him taking the step that he has taken.

(xviii) Great Britain's command of the Great Waters has brought Germany's designs of world conquest to nought, having failed to overthrow the influence of sea-power, which ultimately was bound to strangle her.

(xix) Judging from correspondence I have recently received, and from my experience of a local East-end Committee, parents seem to be realizing the opportunities for youngsters in skilled employment.

(xx) The rain and fog which prevailed prevented full advantage being derived from our much superior artillery.

(xxi) The attitude which we should adopt from a naval and military point of view in case of withdrawal from the Peninsula being ordered, had given me much anxious thought.

(xxii) Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire, the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from the Chemin-des-Dames on the right to the Cour de Soupir.

(xxiii) Sir Douglas Haig had never subscribed to the heresy, common at this time in certain civilian and military circles, that by some superior cleverness the fruits of victory might be reaped without the enemy being beaten.

(xxiv) There is a large railway-cutting by a wood, and when going along in the train, the trees are so high that they look as if they are touching the clouds.

(xxv) A delightful serial story by a famous author starting this week.

(xxvi) Walking abroad, all was new and wonderful—each lamp-post had an aureole, and familiar shapes showed strange and hazy and mysterious.

## NEGATIVES

## EXAMPLE.\*

We did not attempt to enter the forest, nor to touch Landrecies at its south-western end, though we cleared the enemy out of the adjacent Bois l'Evêque; nor did we make any further assault on Valenciennes.

There were two things we did not attempt—*either* to enter the forest *or* to touch Landrecies. The two infinitives depend on *did not attempt*, which is already negative; consequently, *nor* introduces a double negative. The sentence may be corrected by substituting *or* for *nor*, or by changing *not* to *neither*—

- (i) We did not attempt to enter the forest, or to touch . . .
- (ii) We neither attempted to enter the forest nor to touch . . .

The second *nor* is correct: a new verb *did we make* is introduced and the meaning demands a negative.

## Exercise XXVI

Read through the example given, then correct where necessary the use of the negatives in the following sentences—

- (i) Nor is the path they offer either unsafe nor unprofitable.
- (ii) They might not have nursed you either, nor carried you off from that horrid hospital.
- (iii) The desire to combine shows no sign of dying away, for scarcely a day passes but some new arrangement of capital is not announced.
- (iv) He knows little of the life of North Russia, the severity of the winter, nor the hardships that some of the troops endured during that period.
- (v) The mind of the native does not understand the meaning nor necessity of delay.
- (vi) That remarkable genius, Lord Leverhulme, set himself to control this, and he is moving so rapidly that hardly a month passes but we do not hear of some new agreement made with a firm he wishes to govern.
- (vii) We will not, now, nor for ever, make war, nor engage in war, nor take any part in war, for any God, nor Lord, nor Saviour, nor country, nor King, nor other ruler on earth; nor will we aid nor abet war in any way whatever.

(viii) They will murmur the less if the teachers receive it as a definite attempt to meet their needs and refrain from making no more demands based on the relations of the sexes in the matter of pay.

## COLLECTIVE NOUNS

### EXAMPLES.

(i) A portion of our ships has been considerably damaged.

Here, the verb should be in the plural, in spite of the fact that *portion*, the subject, is singular. It was the various ships that were damaged, and when a collective noun is used distributively, the verb should be plural. Hence, substitute *have* for *has*.

(ii) The main portion of the fleet has returned to its harbours.

In this case the portion of the fleet that returned to its harbours is regarded as a whole and the verb is rightly in the singular.

## Exercise XXVII

Study the examples given, then make any necessary alterations in the following sentences. Give a reason for every correction : if no change is made, prove the construction is correct—

(i) The Miners' Conference have adjourned till Wednesday next.

(ii) A body of Australian Light Horse were in reserve.

(iii) The firm of McWilliam, Jones & McWilliam were always at her service.

(iv) Château-Thierry was no longer tenable, and that evening the Sixth Army were in its streets.

\* (v) About noon the situation was, roughly, that the whole of these two brigades were extended along a line running east and west.

(vi) None of these gentlemen appear to have had any practical knowledge of the manufacture of cellulose acetate.

(vii) Employers are perplexed by the delay of the Government in revealing their fiscal policy.

(viii) There are now a total of seventy centres, and the system

(ix) Later in the day a large force of Turks were seen to be advancing upon the cliffs.

(x) A number of local counter-attacks were delivered by the enemy at different points along our line.

(xi) The main body of our troops were accordingly withdrawn in the evening to positions just west of the town.

(xii) None of the other attacks on this division's front were any more successful.

(xiii) Such an army of insects are capable of destroying in three months 62,000 tons of produce

(xiv) So far as the majority of the half-million are concerned, the primary difficulty is that industry is still at a low ebb.

(xv) In order to assist them in this work all villages within the area of our occupation were searched for heavy entrenching tools, a large number of which were collected.

(xvi) The able manner in which this undisciplined mob of men, women, and children, were dealt with reflects great credit on the staff of the Persian lines of communication.

(xvii) The Turkish Army, on the contrary, was low in moral, and desertions from it were numerous and frequent; on the Tigris and Euphrates they had retreated out of rapid striking distance, and only on our right flank was there a good opportunity of hitting them.

## MISCELLANEOUS GRAMMATICAL MISTAKES

### EXAMPLES.

(i) What proportion of the national resources are devoted to the payment of interest on foreign bonds is a matter upon which I have no information.

The subject of *are devoted* is not *resources* but *proportion*, which is singular. The verb should, therefore, be singular—

What proportion of the national resources is devoted to the payment . . . .

(ii) I looked down at his neat white hooves treading the hard road delicately and precisely.

The plural of *hoof* is *hoofs*, which should be substituted for the incorrect plural.

(iii) Indeed, Potterism is easier crystallized than explained.

## PRACTICE IN ENGLISH

*Easier* is a comparative adjective used to modify *crystallized*, a verb : it should, therefore, be replaced by the corresponding adverb—

Indeed, Potterism is more easily crystallized than explained.

(iv) This is one of the things that kills ambition.

The antecedent of *that* is *things*, which is plural. Therefore, the relative pronoun must be plural, and the verb of which *that* is the subject must also be plural—

This is one of the things that kill ambition.

## Exercise XXVIII

After reading the examples, correct any errors in the sentences below, giving reasons for your alterations—

(i) The usual succession of victories are recorded.

(ii) The sooner you get out of the country with the horse yonder, the better will I be pleased.

(iii) London many years ago was far different to what it is to-day.

(iv) There is only me and my wife left at the Hall.

(v) His face was drawn and ghastly white, like a man with a sick soul.

(vi) There is no danger of us ever having womanly men.

(vii) I hope that you got home all safe.

(viii) At this time my two eldest brothers were sent to Eton.

(ix) Those were the sort of things the Government wanted to stop.

(x) I can only say I was anxious to let him down easy.

(xi) They appeared to have her beat.

(xii) None of our late enemies have any fleets at all.

(xiii) On the parent tree they blent into one harmonious whole.

(xiv) Neither the United States nor France have made a tithe of the sacrifices we have made for Russia.

(xv) We went to Murman to prevent it falling under the domination of the Germans.

(xvi) Mr. Johnson's man had woken his master and had flooded the room with light.

(xvii) There is no immediate fear of it becoming cooler.

(xviii) The defence of the line of communications on both Tigris and Euphrates have been ably performed.

(xix) They occupy moving positions in front or behind he who has the ball.

(xx) By the end of July a hundred miles of the Central Railway was thus in our possession.

(xxi) Some of us have been talking very loud about making Germany pay for the whole cost of the war.

(xxii) We look to such men as him to show that improvement of the Parliamentary machine rests with the workers.

(xxiii) In Athens there used to be a law which stated that a citizen could compel his daughter to marry whosoever they wished.

(xxiv) During the week ended Wednesday the L.C.C. tram receipts amounted to £91,847.

(xxv) Cement is in the hands of two ill-managed, over-capitalized concerns who fondly hoped to control prices.

(xxvi) They were afraid of making a fool of themselves by blundering on the wrong expression.

(xxvii) The ramifications of the department have extended very wide beyond the districts which we actually hold.

(xxviii) Perhaps one in a hundred give sufficient particulars to make it possible to identify the subject of the application.

(xxix) It is a path that will not be trod by a people who allow their strength to be dissipated in party faction and racial strife.

(xxx) The cost of getting these roads into eventual good condition will be terrific.

(xxxi) In view of this deficit we have turned to America, where we will be able to buy coal more cheaply than from England.

(xxxii) The battle had shown that neither of my forces, northern or southern, were strong enough to fight their way to the Narrows.

(xxxiii) Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy loss.

(xxxiv) To this end the bulk of school activities have been tersely described.

(xxxv) It is not a matter, as the evil genius of Ulster supposes, of America minding its own business and we minding ours.

(xxxvi) When he came back from France these were the kind of questions that confronted him.

(xxxvii) Probably every man and woman living has one story they could tell.

(xxxviii) The courage and endurance of our troops has carried them triumphantly through a period of fighting of a particularly trying nature.

(xxxix) Before we had finished our morning's stroll, he was singing as blithe as a grasshopper, whistling to his dogs, and telling droll stories.

(xl) At noon the motor-car glode up with its tiny strawberry-leaf coronet and the dainty arms upon the panels.

(xli) I was so touched at him remembering my name immediately after the great trouble that had befallen him.

(xlii) Each one of more than three million souls were worse off than that.

(xliii) There is evidence of much study about his cricket, and Yorkshire bid fair to introduce one more England player to its long and distinguished list.

(xliv) Around him was strewn the hats and coats of the players and a few derelict pads.

(xlv) He has, in this, embarked on a task for which neither his mentality nor his training fit him.

(xlvi) Just imagine how much more disagreeable they were to Mr. Lewisham, trudging meditative to the schools.

(xlvii) The gallantry and determination of all ranks and of all arms has been most marked.

(xlviii) There are the facts, and there is the comparison from which everyone can draw their own conclusions.

(xlix) The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left its bases on the previous day.

(l) He pointed out that the increase of Ministerial salaries from £2,000 to £5,000 would not stop there, for the salary of the entire bureaucracy will be increased in proportion.

(li) And I noticed on the mornings when he did go to his office that he didn't walk briskly, like he did in the days before his wife's death.

(lii) Into this perilous dependency we slipped insensibly, eating the cheapest food we had ever eaten—or will eat again.

(liii) It has been brought about by our stupendous efforts in the war, which, unquestionably, has saved the world for civilization as we recognize it.

(liv) The reasons for these alterations has been that research has discovered in many cases that the "scientific" names have been misapplied, but the same may be said of English names.

(lv) Cotton thread is almost entirely in the hands of Coats, who control most of the companies who are supposed to compete.

(lvi) I am one of the few editors in London who control my own platform, who are free, independent of Party caucus, financial interest or intrigue.

(lvii) And behold they are discovered to be ordinary men as we are, reeds shaken by the wind, feeble folk like you and I, tossed along on the tide of events as helpless as any of us.

(lviii) It would be difficult to imagine anything less in the interests of Simplified Spelling than for everyone to have *carte blanche* to spell as they pronounce.

(lix) A woman reader lately in Egypt emphasizes this latter argument by noting that in that country the operators can answer a call in either of four or five languages.

(lx) Because the conveyance of goods, such as meat and bacon, occupy so long, quality often deteriorates and loss ensues.

(lxi) The advance of these English Yeomen was a sight calculated to send a thrill of pride through anyone with a drop of English blood running in their veins.

(lxii) Owing to constant marching and fighting, ever since its hasty disembarkation, in aid of the Antwerp Garrison, this division had suffered great losses, and were becoming very weak.

(lxiii) Of course, as coke is light and porous, the "volatile" matter of coal—gas, tar, and ammonia—having been extracted, it burns away quicker, and when two scuttles of coal would suffice for a time, three or even more scuttlesful of coke would be necessary.

(lxiv) The policemen on duty to-day are sharply divided into two sections of opinion. One class—and apparently the most numerous—is bitterly incensed against the officials of the union; the other section is frankly waiting on developments.

(lxv) In a year when there was so much bad length bowling, the Yorkshire attack stood out very prominently, every one of their bowlers being distinguished by the excellence of their pitch.

(lxvi) The rt. hon. member said the circumstances in which the Bill was introduced was calculated to arouse suspicion and mistrust in the country.

(lxvii) I remember meeting the late Mr. Francis Lawley in Sir Herbert Tree's dressing-room while this play was being rehearsed, and he telling me that he had seen Disraeli, Palmerston and D'Orsay all playing hazard at Crockford's on the same evening.

(lxviii) By staying a few weeks longer I would be able to see the autumn, to go back having known the full cycle of the seasons.

(lxix) Till streams run uphill, women will always be the counterpart of the man of her period.

(lxx) I am simply binding myself to the principle to which Mr. Asquith and Mr. Runciman committed themselves, and to which I and my colleagues of the Liberal Coalition committed themselves before the General Election.

(lxxi) I do not know that there have not been moments in the course of the present session when I should have been very glad to have accepted the proposal of my noble friend, and to have exchanged parts in some of our evenings of work.

(lxxii) Looking on the endless symphonies of green, it came to her for the first time what fascination could be wrought of mere brown stone and foliage.



## SLANG AND COLLOQUIALISMS

### EXAMPLES.

- (i) You must try and not do that in future.

This sentence, in full, is: "You must try and you must not do that in future": the first half is an instruction to try not to do it, whilst the second is a definite command not to do it. *Try* should be followed by an infinitive—

You must try not to do that in future.

- (ii) He made the same mistake like he did before.

*Like* may be used as a preposition, but not as a conjunction. Substitute *as*—

He made the same mistake as (he did) before.

### Exercise XXIX

Re-write the following sentences, correcting any slang or colloquial expressions, as in the above examples—

- (i) It sets out a lot of regulations in a schedule.
- (ii) Dewey was a second-rater compared with Beatty.
- (iii) My rt. hon. friend has come a terrible cropper.
- (iv) To succeed as an exporter, you have got to secure overseas contracts.
- (v) Everybody in the public service will clamour for a corresponding rise of pay and pension.
- (vi) But the wind's subdued roaring over England must have coggled my intellect, or emancipated it.
- (vii) One of my slippers was slowly smouldering and giving off a terrific stink of fried carpet.
- (viii) It will place the third-rate rather than the second-rate of its adherents in office, sooner than allow any of the electors publicly to declare what they think of it.
- (ix) In these conditions to imagine that the "big stick" or the dearly beloved "strong man" can kibble the labour problem is to think like Tirpitz with his submarines.
- (x) We should have been well ahead with things by now had not the railway mandarins poked their blessed fingers into our pie. But there! they've taken their fingers out at last and we're getting on with the cooking.
- (xi) "Reggie" has settled down as a City financier, and is making so good, in a material sense, that he has no intention at all of giving it up.

(xii) It was as chairman of a Housing Committee that he made his presence felt, and disgruntled M.P.'s do not hesitate to say in the Lobby that it would have been a jolly good thing for housing if this hard-headed, bright-eyed business man had been made Minister for Housing.

(xiii) They voted to their top strength, and, had the voters really been interested, Labour would not have had a look in.

(xiv) But I always get rattled in an hotel. The waiter rattles me. The head-waiter rattles me.

(xv) The climatic curve of the strike ran decidedly "wind-up" on all sides, and it would be hard to say whether it was more vertically cyclonic among our own authorities or amongst the poor old natives.

(xvi) You may call a jay a bird. Well, so he is, in a measure—, because he's got feathers on him, and don't belong to no church, perhaps; but otherwise he is just as much a human as you be.

(xvii) I should have liked to have known more about it.

(xviii) A procession of tourists was filing along it pretty much all the time.

(xix) Now that'll learn you. Better look out who you're fooling with next time.

(xx) He didn't ought to have touched me.

(xxi) There's something back of this rumpus. You see, if they lived in the same state you might account for a fierce rivalry between them. Both of 'em, for example, might have the senatorial bee in their bonnet; but either one of 'em could make the senate any time he pleased. I guess they're the two biggest men in the South right now. They're too big to be touchy about any small matter; that's why I reckon there's something behind this little racket over there at New Orleans.

(xxii) You can very easily get another wife as good or better than me.

(xxiii) He might have lived to a ripe old age if he'd have stayed at home.

(xxiv) But we ain't got people an' money an' all the rest like him.

(xxv) Now, at a month old, when his eyes had been open for about a week, he was beginning himself to eat meat.

(xxvi) When Cinderella came on in her ball dress everybody said "Ooooooh!" like they used to at the Crystal Palace.

(xxvii) We had a very merry time; no one had rehearsed anything, and it was just a battle of wits; the counsel went for each other, and the jury and the judges duly retaliated.

(xxviii) The Council can thank an eminent counsel consulted by two large estate companies in this locality for getting them out of a terrible pickle.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### EXAMPLES.

- (i) The floors are best level and the walls smooth-faced.

This is an example of loose construction. *Subject*: the floors; *Predicate*: are best; *Extension of Predicate*: (when they are) level. The writer means not that "the floors are best," but that "level floors are best." Hence, the sentence should be—

Level floors and smooth walls are best.

- (ii) With a great, supreme effort he lifted his numb, dead arms, and clasped her to him.

*Great* is redundant, for "supreme" includes "great"; *dead* is here used in a slang sense with the same meaning as "numb," and is consequently redundant. Correction—

With a supreme effort he lifted his numb arms and clasped her to him.

- (iii) Three courses suggest themselves to me; but neither of these, or indeed any other seem acceptable to the President, whom people think is one of the most incompetent men that has ever occupied the Chair.

*Neither* is used when we are concerned with only *two* alternatives—neither the one nor the other; it is a mistake to use it when *three* courses are mentioned: substitute *none*. The subject of *seem* is now *none*, which is singular; hence, the verb must be singular. As the verb is not modified by a negative, *or* must be changed to *nor*.

*Whom people think is one . . . Whom* = and him; the analysis of this is: *Subject*: people; *Predicate*: think; *Object*: (that) him is one; here, the subject of *is* is in the objective case, therefore *him* should be *he*, and *and he* will become *who*, which is nominative as subject of *is*.

The antecedent of *that* is *men*, which is plural; hence, *that* is also plural, and the verb *has*, of which it is the subject, should also be plural. The sentence will now read—

Three courses suggest themselves to me; but none of these, nor indeed any other seems acceptable to the President, who, people think, is one of the most incompetent men that have ever occupied the Chair.

## Exercise XXX

Correct the following sentences where necessary, giving reasons—

- (i) Much of them were ordered by the late Russian Government.
- (ii) Trade refuses to move in lack of a policy.
- (iii) We saw Will, that is his son's name on deck.
- (iv) Oil has now become as tight a trust as anything we use.
- (v) London many years ago was far different to what it is to-day.
- (vi) Our casualties were one man wounded.
- (vii) Thousands of people engaged in every sort of trade are idle on the streets.
- (viii) The lonely man's pipe had burned down to its end.
- (ix) Advertising is a different problem here to what it is in America.
- (x) In comparison to the size of our force the casualties were serious.
- (xi) Landru, fixing the magistrate with a look of thunder, stalked out of the office.
- (xii) It has a unity of its own such as no book of either *Histories* or *Annals* can claim.
- (xiii) The tall man with the white hair, slightly stooped at the shoulders, came along with his hands behind him.
- (xiv) They looked in the procession for the dome-like forehead and the crescent moustache of their favourite: neither were there.
- (xv) The matter could not be left in the position which it was left in the report.
- (xvi) He is dogmatic over farm work, the broad lines of which he has acquired.
- (xvii) The entries of cadets for the Navy at Osborne and the Army at Sandhurst seem as large, if not larger, than ever.
- (xviii) Apart from the military position, the *moral* of the nation was wholly different from 1870.
- (xix) I had a sense of awe that made me hold my breath and at the same time intensely happy.
- (xx) The maintenance and repair of our defences alone, especially in winter, entails constant heavy work.
- (xxi) It has escaped Imperialism not because it is immune to it but because circumstances have been kind to it.
- (xxii) The story of the decline and fall of the Government is mild and commonplace compared to these results.
- (xxiii) The tiny comedy was set upon the big green lawn, the towering cedars behind, the vast summer sky of blue above.

(xxiv) I would like to see the whole of this traffic, as well as our coastal traffic, running solely on oil.

(xxv) The dispatch of troops to France, and the reorganization of the force, has prevented further operations, of any size, being undertaken.

(xxvi) In Smith was a wicket-keeper who has had excellent experience in the previous season as second-eleven wicket.

(xxvii) Every man or woman unnecessarily kept in uniform is an example of Government prodigality, and no town or village is without them.

(xxviii) The cost of the flexible type of pontoon is only one-fifth the cost of the steel type, and can be much more easily moved about.

(xxix) To tell the truth, I had been so concentrated upon the matter in hand that I had hardly given a thought to the outgoing liner.

(xxx) The Government are not a three-quarter back trying to get their policy past the public goal-keeper.

(xxxi) Conscription, which is dwindling every day, will pass permanently from the statute-book on the expiration of the present Military Service Act.

(xxxii) The endurance of the troops, and their determination to get at the enemy, was worthy of all praise, whilst the tactical ability of their commanders was of a very high order.

(xxxiii) At one time it was hoped that our men would be able to assist in effecting a junction between the Russian forces in the Archangel district with those of Admiral Koltchak from Siberia.

(xxxiv) We always find a job for a man who returns from the Army in accordance with our promise to them before they went.

(xxxv) "Petard," the old artilleryman's bomb, that he used to fix to a door or fortification and then (having retired to a respectful distance) explode it by means of a fuse, is another example.

(xxxvi) Not one member at present supporting the Coalition has any confidence of his own return to the House of Commons. The Government itself has no confidence in the return of any of its supporters.

(xxxvii) With Mr. Lloyd George's eulogies of the service to the country and to humanity rendered by those who have fought the great battle of liberty during these dark years, there will be no sort of dissent.

(xxxviii) The repair of the devastated areas, housing schemes, power, railway, shipping, aerial and other transport problems will all require the effort and attention of civilization, not to mention the demand for a higher standard of life all round.

(xxxix) Ethel had come in again bearing an additional chair, and Mrs. Chaffery appeared behind her, crowning the preparations with a jug of small beer.

(xl) There can be no real solvent for unemployment which does not come along the natural lines of industrial development, and it is there, at its source, that the soldiers' problem must be tackled.

(xli) The tramways account has been charged with large sums towards the cost of widening thoroughfares which have since been extensively developed as motor omnibus routes working in competition with the tramways.

(xlii) Our duty is to render what peaceful help is possible to all, to bring back Russia, under whatever form of internal government is accepted for all or any part of it, into the comity of nations.

(xliii) Then there was the gunner who took life very seriously, a man with great force of character and a broken leg, and the strongest personality in the ship.

(xliv) It is remarkable how "with one consent" the innumerable Englishmen who have been sounded on the subject of the Washington Embassy have "begun to make excuse," and declined it.

(xlv) Needless to say, any direct approach to such a policy would involve the Government in such a conflict with the great trade unions as would lead inevitably to their downfall.

(xlvi) Although bowlers could always make the ball turn sharply, the pitch, in the absence of sunshine, did not become so treacherous as it might have been.

(xlvii) He gave a sort of a kind of promise to reduce the Air Force expenditure from sixty six millions a year to twenty five millions a year.

(xlviii) Each themselves but lumps of brain-jelly, they construct fighting machines which carry them about the country on gigantic tripods.

(xlix) After three o'clock more rapid progress was made and numbers of amendments were passed over for the reason of their proposers having gone home.

(i) This engagement Tirpitz claims as a success for the German Fleet which was only robbed by darkness of achieving a complete victory.

(ii) It is to be hoped that the Ministry of Transport, which comes into being to-day, will regard rapidity of transit as the indispensable factor in the matter.

(iii) They have thrown down the gauntlet, which may go off as a boomerang. I ask the trade union movement to accept the challenge.

(liii) Sheffield Wednesday had to make many changes in the team with which they opposed Blackburn Rovers at Owlerton, owing to so many players being on the injured list, which resulted in a goal-less draw.

(liv) Huskisson, also, became President of the Board of Trade, and brought to the task a very different type of mind and training to his immediate predecessor.

(lv) Unless people now could see London as it was then they would hardly believe it, for London has gradually ascended in ways that it seems incredible.

(lvi) His theatre of operations was immense beyond all precedent, and characterized by a variety of natural features, among which was a very superior development of mud, miasma, mosquitoes and malaria.

(lvii) Now London is a sea of traffic during the day-time, together with thousands of people. While as years before it was just like any ordinary town with hardly any traffic and very few people compared with the population of London now.

(lviii) Your excellencies have more than once intimated to me that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Chinese possession of the Yangtse region, now entirely hers.

(lix) While the British Government are involved deeply in the Russian morass—and apparently incapable of any decisive action towards extricating themselves—they and the Allies are drifting towards fresh anti-Bolshevik complications—in Hungary.

(lx) At the last General Election, however, he contested the seat as a Liberal, and the "ticket" was responsible for his having to forfeit his deposit, he being beaten hands down by his friend of over thirty years and neighbour.

(lxi) Besides being recommendable on the grounds of patriotism, coke being a by-product of the coal which has been used in the manufacture of gas—coke, by the way, is the only fuel produced in London—the use of coke is advisable for the sake of economy.

(lxii) It is of little use if, on the one hand, we are making strenuous efforts to increase the amount of home-grown food, if, on the other, we are permitting much of that increase to be destroyed by either injurious insects or destructive birds.

(lxiii) How baseless that suggestion was appeared the moment it was known that his advice to the Administrator when he saw a prosecution must fail was to expose the whole matter in open court in a civil action.

(lxiv) At Rayak, the junction of the broad gauge railway

from the north and the metre gauge lines to Beirut and to Damascus and the Hejaz, were found on the aerodrome the remains of thirty aeroplanes which had been burnt by the enemy before he retired.

(lxv) The Remount Department has, though assisted by few facilities and faced by many obstacles, by practical methods, foresight, and adaptability, successfully met the demands made upon it.

(lxvi) C3, filled with explosives, successfully carried out this operation, but C1, which is now to be disposed of, did not arrive in the vicinity of the viaduct, owing to delay caused by the parting of the tow, until the retirement had commenced.

(lxvii) At the present time motor cars in the majority of instances are under the control of a totally different class of person than they used to be, who seems to rejoice in enjoying the molestation of others as one of the chief objects of his using a car.

(lxviii) There is not the slightest reason why our waterways should not be thronged with motor-boats and motor-barges, carrying cargoes to and from our centres of production in a ceaseless stream.

(lxix) While the raw material side of the question is rather less easy to compute it is possible that something to feed into the machines might be available for a considerable period of unlimited activity, although by no means indefinitely.

(lxx) . . . men who spoiled in the telling stories that would have furnished incidents for melodramas, and who impressed their hearers more with what they left unsaid and what was only suggested, than what in their view was the most important point.

(lxxi) The House agreed to a Government amendment providing that if a person failed to comply with an order of the Board of Trade under the clause, he should be liable not only to a fine not exceeding £50 and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, but to both imprisonment and fine.

(lxxii) My relations with the Bakhtiari Khans, to whom are entrusted the safeguarding of the oilfields near Ahwaz, have remained most cordial, and in order to coerce the Kuhgalus, a tribe who had been causing the friendly Ilkhan of the Bakhtiari some annoyance, and at the same time restore security along the Ahwaz-Ispahan road, I placed during June and July a section of mountain artillery at the disposal of the Ilkhan.

(lxxiii) At one end of the Plaza the President's band was playing native waltzes that came throbbing through the trees, and beating softly above the rustling skirts and clinking spurs of the señoritas and officers, sweeping by in two opposite circles around the edges of the tessellated pavements.



(lxxiv) I have just received your letter and I hope your sister will soon get well as you know I have to travel by train to school, during the strike I have cycled. But the third morning, my cycle was punctured. Then of course I trained. As the train was coming, everybody ran across the line in front of the train.

(lxxv) With this cold fact in mind, and in obedience to inexorable logic of natural law, let us now see what grounds for hope in place of despair the fact provides of there being six million men available for wealth production to supplement the wealth production of the present labour force.

(lxxvi) Railroads had an unsatiable attraction for him, the destruction of a suspension bridge rejoiced his soul, he could have died happy when he enjoyed the fierce delight of sending under full steam a great train of wagons with food and ammunition for ten thousand men for a week at full speed along a lofty viaduct with a broken arch headlong down an East African river.

(lxxvii) He advised that since criminal proceedings as to the relatively small sums to which he had referred were not likely to succeed and in any case might be of little value in assisting the discovery of the facts as to the larger sums on which inquiry was especially wished for the wisest course would be for the Government to institute civil proceedings against the parties responsible for the work.

(lxxviii) With the enormous supplies of meat arrived and in prospect over many months ahead there is no probability, so far as those in the meat trade can judge, of anyone being able to manipulate the British market even if they wished to do so, and the sole reason that imported meat is costing the consumer so high a price to-day is due entirely to the control.

(lxxix) To meet the difficulty, we have indulged in a policy of embargoes, the chief object of which, apart from the bias towards protection of the Government, was to keep out foreign goods or competition, so as to enable our industries to refit and equip again for the production of life, a policy which, however good in intention, was a miscalculation, the net result of the embargo being a continual rise in prices, thus accentuating the demand for yet higher wages and so leading nowhere.

(lxxx) Making their way along the platform, crowded with Japanese, mostly in native dress, and filled with the aroma of cigarettes and the thin ringing of innumerable wooden clogs on stone flags, Barbara was conscious for the first time of a studious surveillance.\*

(lxxxi) I am very much upset to think that I have to go against "Mother," as I feel confident that she has only the welfare of children at heart; but I feel that if "Mother" looks

into the homework, of which she is complaining, she will agree with me that revision will do much more good in after years, when somebody has to be independent, than if they learn during the day, and it flies to the end of the world, not to be again recalled except until reminded of it at next lesson, when home-time comes.

(lxxxii) As regards he against whom the charges had, in actuality, been directed, that individual, the charges having been made in public, must use his own resources to justify his position.



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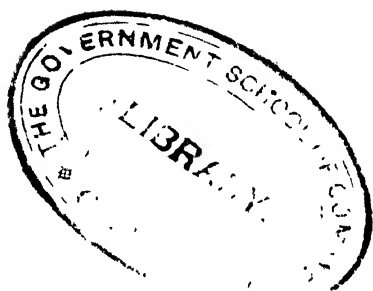
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